

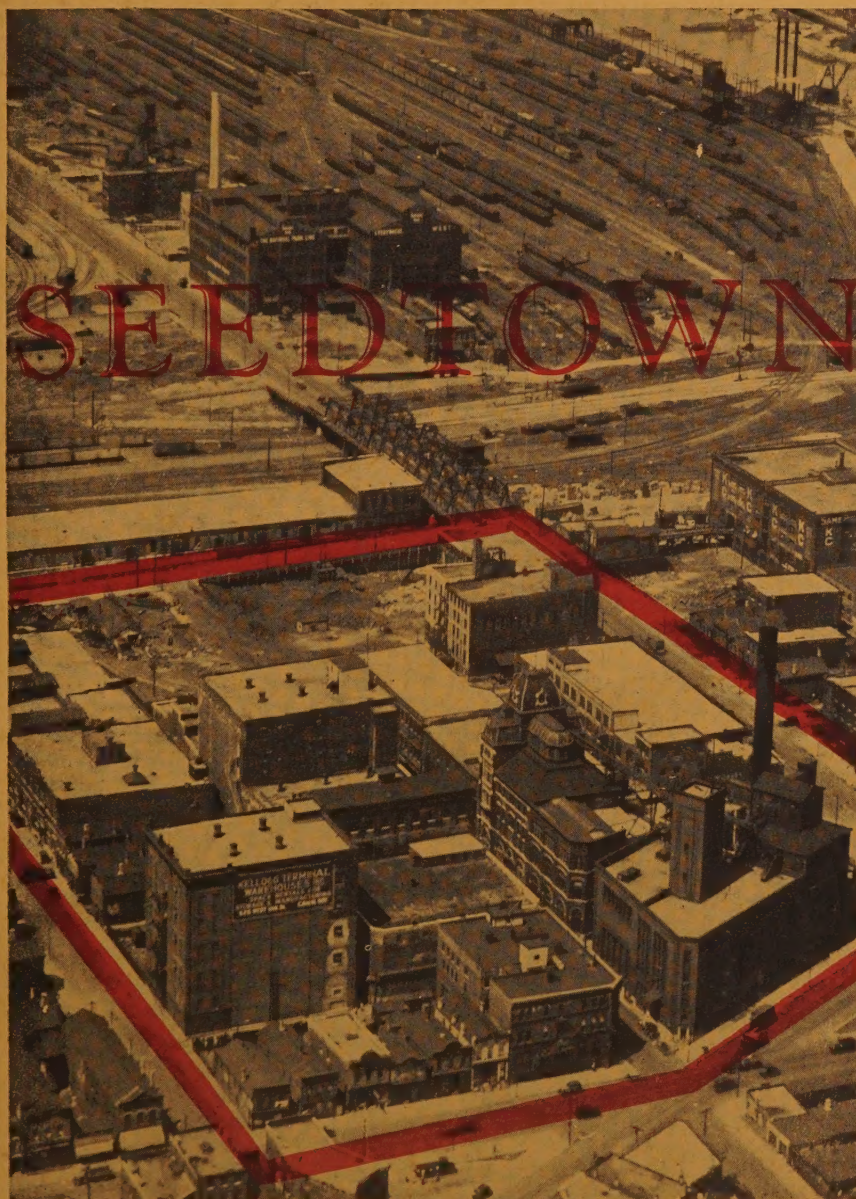
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Vol. LXVI. No. 11.

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

June 11, 1930

This Community was Organized to make Profits for you



During the last two years, you have heard of Seedtown, home of the famous Warren Process.

In this great plant was born the new brand of field seed—Gold Seal, 99 90/100% Pure Crop Seed containing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent other crop.

This new trade-mark has been widely advertised in the leading farm papers. Great quantities of direct mail advertising have gone to the leading farmers of the country. Radio advertising has reached millions of farm listeners, telling them the advantages to be gained from using this high-purity seed.

These efforts have succeeded in creating a great demand for this profit producing seed among our progressive dealers. If you would like to share in these generous profits we will gladly tell you about the profit making Warran-teed Dealer Plan. Just drop a note to Seedtown.

WARREN-TEED SEED COMPANY
526 W. 18th ST. SEEDTOWN CHICAGO



**Farmers Union Co-operative Exchange
Okeene, Oklahoma**

SAY: "We have installed your All Steel Truck Lifts in each of our three elevators and like them very much. We enclose a photo of our main office and elevator at Okeene."

With daily receipts of 50 and 75 thousand bushels elevators must be equipped to handle loads quickly. And the ever increasing size and weight of loads demand truck dumping equipment that is staunch and safe. Farmers won't stand around waiting for their loads to be dumped—nor will they risk their heavy trucks on rickety dumping equipment.

For that reason the majority of modern elevators are equipping their plants with Kewanees. For just as the first Kewanee Lifts are strong and *fast* enough to handle the loads of today, so will the improved Kewanee you buy today be capable of handling the even heavier loads of the future.

Kewanee

All Steel **TRUCK LIFT**

The Modern Truck Dump for Modern Elevators

Kewanee Truck Lifts are completely built, assembled and tested, in our own factory, and guaranteed by the pioneer builders of all-steel, roller-bearing, pneumatic truck dumping equipment. No chance for a Kewanee to become an "orphan."

Yet many hundreds of installations prove that their total cost—completely installed and working—is never more, but usually less than any other reliable dumping equipment obtainable.

Get the real facts from us, or any authorized Kewanee representative.

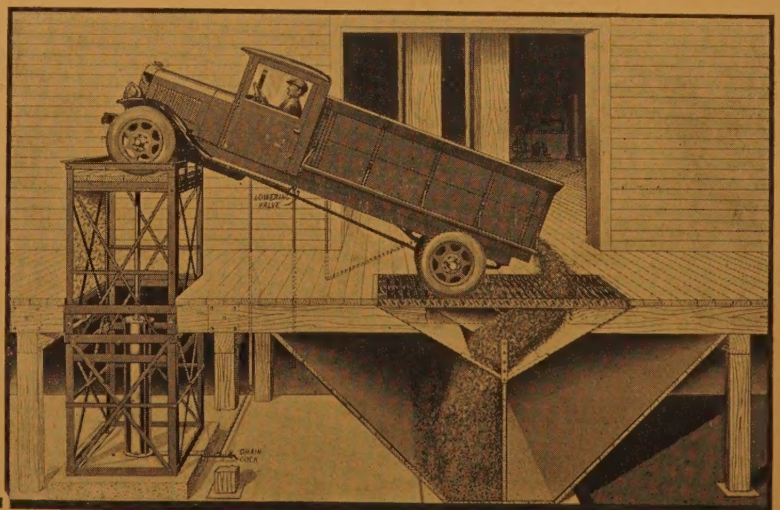
Kewanee Implement Company

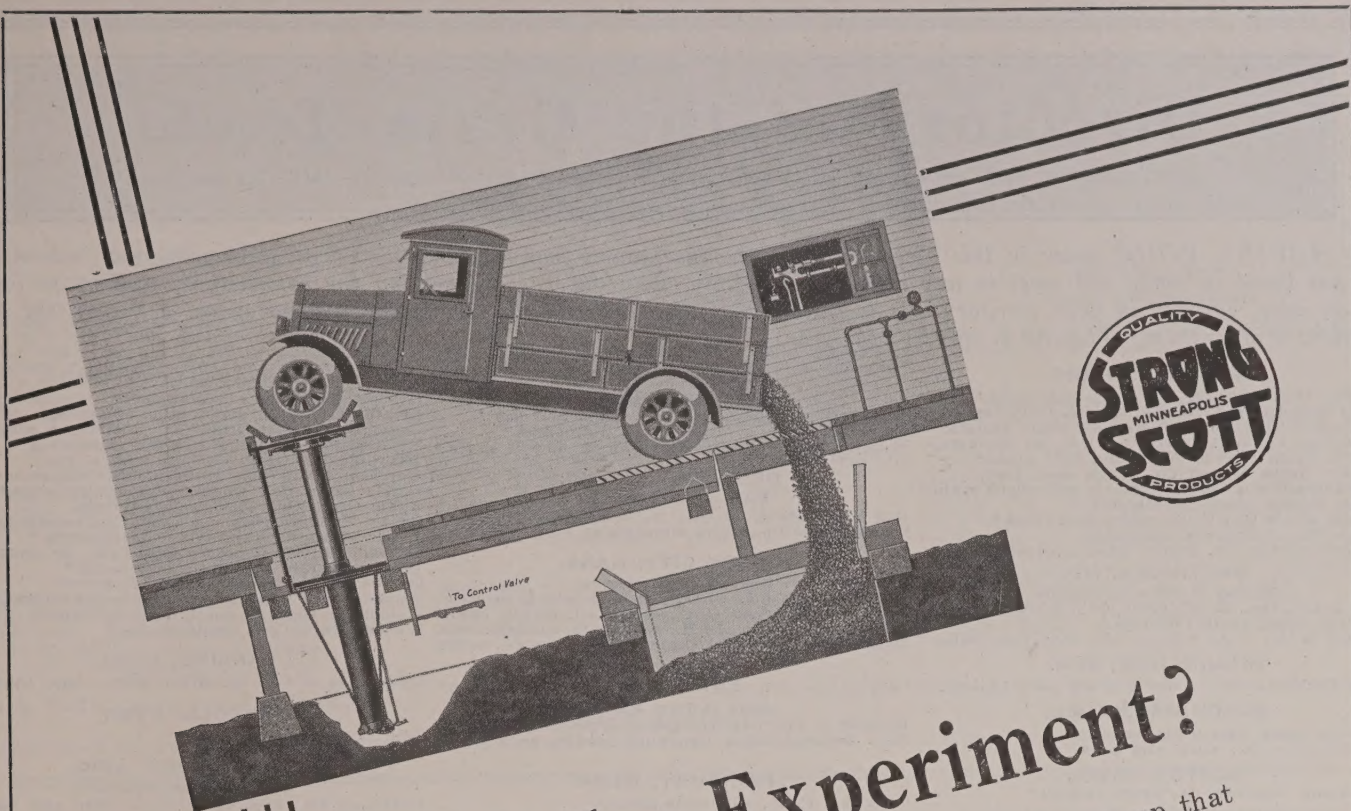
1601 Burlington Ave., Kewanee, Illinois

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Kansas City
(Distributors for the Southwest)

AMERICAN MCHY. & SUPPLY CO. Omaha
(Distributors for Nebraska)

{ Shown below is a complete Kewanee installation; consisting of All Steel Truck Lift; Steel Grain Grates and Steel Hopper. With this equipment grain can be dumped into either side of a divided pit with one lift. Larger hoppers and wider, longer grain grates can be furnished to meet the needs of the Combine-Harvester territory. }

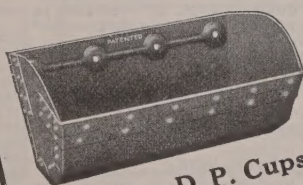




Why Experiment?

HERE'S a truck and wagon dump that has made good in hundreds of elevators. It has an exceptionally large plunger and cylinder to insure great strength, absolute safety and perfect rigidity. You get smooth, instant operation and absolute control with the

STRONG-SCOTT Pneumatic Dump



Superior D. P. Cups

hold more—are placed closer on belt—discharge perfectly. They increase elevator capacity 20%. Nothing to change but the cups. We carry full stocks.

No concrete foundation necessary. Low installation costs. It hangs directly from scale or driveway timbers and is self-aligning. Shipped completely assembled. Investigate the Strong-Scott Dump.

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator
The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Great Falls Mont.
Minneapolis Minn.
In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.*
Great West Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, grain dealers.
Hardeman-King Co., millers and stail dealers.*
Henderson Grain Co., private wires, all markets.
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain, seed, feed.
Panhandle Grain Corp., domestic and export grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*
Texas Wheat Growers Association.
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*
Manger & Co., J. A., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Cecil Brokerage Co., grain & grain pdts. brokers.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle Co., corn and oats.*

BOSTON, MASS.

Benzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokers.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G. consignments.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Cedar Rapids Grain Co., consignments.*
Mid-States Grain, Inc., cash grain.
North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wilder-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain-seeds.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John B., grain comm. merchants.*
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Cross, Roy & Harris, grain commission.*
Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co., commission merchants.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., grain commission.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Board of Trade Members
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*
Scholl Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil and c.s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain, feed, buckwheat.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*
Finley, W. H., wholesale grain broker.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DELPHOS, OHIO.

Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.*

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.
Adey & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Kellogg Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., exp. & domes. grain.*

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.
Des Moines Elevtr. & Gr. Co., oats and corn.*
Owens Grain Co., grain merchants.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.*
Isely Lbr. Co., The, C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*
Rethorst Grain Co., L. E., cash grain, consignments.*
Western Gr. & Comm. Co., wheat, coarse gr., seeds.

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*

FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Callaway, C. B., wholesale grain.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, Geo., grain broker exclusively.*

FORT MORGAN, COLO.

Lieber Grain Co., exp. & Mfg. wheat, coarse grain.*

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egly, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consignments.*
Claiborne, H. L., mgr., J. S. Bache & Co., futures.*
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.*
Mullin-Brackett Grain Co., brok. consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Ingraham Co., domes. expt. & consignm'ts.*
Southwest Grain & Com. Co., bkg., consignments.*
Tillery Grain & Comm. Co., consignments.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, bkg.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

GREEN BAY, WIS.

Green Bay Elevtr. Co., buyers, shippers, mixed cars.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Merchant Exchange Members.
Ervine & Bishop, grain merchants.*
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain and feed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly bkg. & com.*
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Mailbueher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers & shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

IOLA, KANS.

Cox-Lam Grain Sup. Co., kafir, corn & wh. shprs.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures.*
Davis, Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.*

KANSAS CITY (Continued)

Lawless Grain Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Morrison Grain Co., grain mchts.-consignments.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rahm Grain Co., J. E., consignments.*
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uddike Grain Corp., consignments.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son, Michigan grain, hay, beans.*

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Paul, J. M., grain broker.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.
Eggleston Co., brokers-handlers grain and hay.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.
Anderson, Embrey E., grain merchants.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.*
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m'eats.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen Harrington Co., corn, oats, barley.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Pincus, L. L., grain and feed broker.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.
Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers and grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.*
General Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain and feed mchts.*
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.
Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Butler-Weish Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Uddike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

Grain Dealers Journal, Incorporated, with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter. Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive grain, feed, and field seed wholesalers at 322 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second-class matter August 5, 1898, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXIV, No. 11, June 11, 1930.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Gr. Co., mchts. wh. & coarse gr.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Geo. C. Martin Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain & grass seed.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.
Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIoux CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., revrs. and shprs.*

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Terre Haute Term. El. Corp., public storage.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Produce Exchange Members.

DeVore & Co., H. W., consignments and futures.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Topeka Mills Corp., mlg. wh., consignments.
WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Adair Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.
Baker Grain Co., A. F., barley, corn, oats, kafir.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain futures, stocks, bonds.
Blood Grain Co., specializing on mill orders consg.*
Craig Grain Co., consignments, milling wheat.
Jones Grain & Elevator Co., C. E., consignments.*
Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wh., coarse gr., m/f.
Stevens-Scott Grain Co., corn, kafir, milo.*
Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, milo.*
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

WOODWARD, OKLA.

Sharon Grain Co., grain merchants, brokers.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

GORDON GRAIN CO.

CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SOUTHWORTH & CO.

Grain, Seed Cotton

Southworth's Weekly Review
FREE to all within our business range

L. W. FORBELL & CO.

Strictly Commission Merchants
Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS
Consignments Solicited
340-342 Prod. Exch., New York, N. Y.

Donahue - Stratton Co.

MILWAUKEE

GRAIN & FEED

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 3,500,000 bushels

Reliable Service on Consignments & Futures

Since 1887

H. W. De Vore & Co.
Toledo, Ohio

STANDARD COMMISSION CO. BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

Send your consignments to

Seymour-Wood Co.

BUFFALO - - N. Y.

J. G. McKILLEN, INC. RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

Send Your Offerings to The Abel-Whitman Co., Inc.

Grain — Feed — Brokerage
511 Produce Exchange
New York, N. Y.

Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.***Grain Commission*

111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

THOMSON & McKINNON

NEW YORK

INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO

BROKERS—Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Stocks, Bonds
MEMBERS: New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade And All Leading
New York Cotton Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange Exchanges
209 South La Salle Street Telephone Wabash 4745**E. W. BAILEY & CO.****COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS

1142 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

**Cross, Roy
& Harris**

Incorporated

3000 Board of Trade
CHICAGO**GRAIN COMMISSION***We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading
Operations Between Terminal
Grain Markets***RUMSEY & COMPANY**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

1040 Board of Trade

Chicago, Illinois

J. S. BACHE & CO.

Room 840—231 South La Salle St.

CHICAGO

**Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton
Investment Securities****JOHN E. BRENNAN & CO.** GRAIN and SEEDS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS CHICAGO**BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.**
GRAIN MERCHANTS

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.*Grain Merchants*111 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.**Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.**

Board of Trade - Chicago

26 Broadway, New York
Kansas City Davenport
Rockford*Cash Grain — Futures
Stocks — Bonds
Provisions — Cotton***If You Have**

the interest of your market at heart, support it earnestly, help to advertise it thoroughly, and above all do not convey the impression that it is an indifferent market by giving it 30 cents' worth of advertising.

Say you saw it in the

JournalWhen you write our advertisers
Thanks**Stratton Grain Company****Grain Merchants**Continental Bank Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

Board of Trade
Members

CHICAGO

Board of Trade
Members

LOGAN & BRYAN

4TH FLOOR, BANKERS BLDG., CHICAGO
Branch Office, Congress Hotel
BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain,
Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions
Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific

DOERN-SCARRITT-HANNAH CO.

Formerly POPE & ECKHARDT CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
1031-34 Board of Trade
Consignment and your offers of Grain To
Arrive will always receive close attention.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Elghth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the
following range of reductions of pounds to bushels
by fifty pound breaks.

20,000 to 107,950 lbs. to bushels of 32 lbs.	
20,000 " 74,950 " " " 34 "	
20,000 " 96,950 " " " 48 "	
20,000 " 118,950 " " " 56 "	
20,000 " 118,950 " " " 60 "	

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen ledger
paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with
marginal index. Weight, 6 oz.

Price \$2.50 f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

We are thoroughly satisfied with Grain
Dealers Journal, enjoy the news and in-
formation that it contains.—A. C. John-
son, Kingsway Products, Inc., Tampa.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat Barley

Cedar Rapids,
Ia.

Ft. Dodge,
Ia.

Akron,
Ohio

St. Joseph
Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MINNEAPOLIS

Chamber of Commerce
Members

HALLET & CAREY CO.

Grain Merchants

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

CEREAL GRADING COMPANY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

GRAIN

We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain,
Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Ex-
pert Buyers. Own and Operate Elevator "L."

CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.

DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE

Specializing in

MILLING WHEAT

Get Our Quotations

Samples Furnished on Request

Represented by

CARGILL GRAIN CO. F. M. TURNBULL
C. of C., Buffalo, N. Y. Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Sheffield Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.

MILLING WHEAT SPECIALISTS

Shippers: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley,
Millfeeds (Domestic and Canadian)
Manufacturers: Dairy Feeds, Ground
Screenings, Pulverized Oats, etc.

Fraser-Smith Co.

GRAIN

Minneapolis - - Milwaukee
Cedar Rapids

CORN — OATS — BARLEY

Our large system of Terminals and country lines enables us to quote attrac-
tive prices and give prompt service on all classes of feed and milling grain.

THE VAN DUSEN HARRINGTON CO.

Grain Shippers and Receivers MINNEAPOLIS—DULUTH Business Founded 1882

Grain Exchange
Members

OMAHA

Grain Exchange
Members

RECEIVERS and
SHIPPERS

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley

UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels

OMAHA

DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY

Federal Bonded Warehouse—Capacity, 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

The Grain Dealers Journal is all right,
better than ever, and we would not think
of trying to operate our business without
it.—Miami Grain & Feed Co., Sidney, O.

DENVER

A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. The Grain Exchange members listed below are equipped to serve you.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.
Grain, Hay, Beans

Kellogg Grain Co.
Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract

Board of Trade
Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
Members

SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 5,500,000 Bushels

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.



Operating
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
6,000,000 Bushels
Modern Fireproof Storage

Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated
Operating Alton Elevator
CONSIGNMENTS
Future orders executed in all markets.
801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.
Oklahoma City, Okla. Enid, Okla.

WHEAT
and
OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

CORN
and
BARLEY

We Solicit Your Consignments

Lawless Grain Co.

836-39 Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

UHLMANN GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade - Kansas City N. P. Anderson Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Board of Trade - Chicago Produce Exchange - New York City

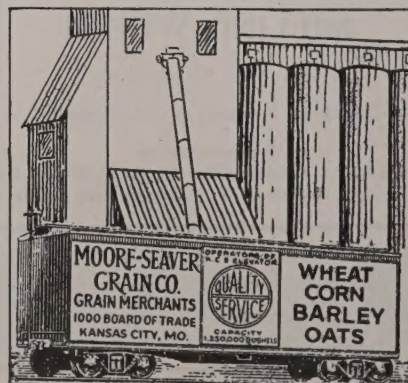
Operators of Katy Elevator, 2,300,000 bushels capacity, at Kansas City

CONSIGN

ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
Kansas City

A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.



A Service of 52 Years Handling Consignments and Futures
B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Independence, Concordia, Atchison, Hayes, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Omaha, Superior, Hastings, Nebr., Burlington, Colo.

Everytime you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock and can make prompt shipment.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
Robinsons Cifer Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)...12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00
All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

NANSON

Commission Co.

Grain

Hay - SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISSOURI ELEVATOR AND GRAIN COMPANY

203 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 2,000,000 Bushels

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN COMPANY

Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Board of Trade
Members

PEORIA

Board of Trade
Members

P. B. and C. C. Miles

Established - 1875
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

Handling Grain on Commis-
sion Our Specialty

Turner - Hudnut Co.

Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers
42-47 Board of Trade

LUKE Grain
Co., Inc.
Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Rumsey, Moore & Co.

Solicits Your Consignments
Board of Trade Peoria, Ill.

W. W. DEWEY & SONS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
33-35 Board of Trade PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade
Members

DES MOINES

Board of Trade
Members

OWENS GRAIN CO.
Des Moines, Iowa
We Buy and Sell
CORN and OATS

Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.

DES MOINES, IOWA

Terminal and 16 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels
We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn. Oats sacked for Southern Trade

Board of Trade
Members

CINCINNATI

Board of Trade
Members

SCHOLL GRAIN CO.
Grain Merchants

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHELS

Grain Merchants

CEDAR RAPIDS

Grain Merchants

North Iowa Grain Co.

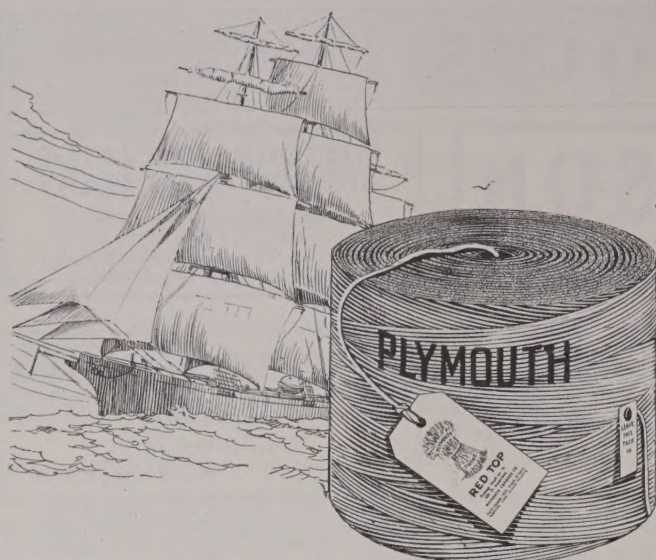
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Grain Merchandisers
Elevator Operators
Shippers of Country Run Grain

CEDAR RAPIDS GRAIN CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
GRAIN BUYERS
Consignments Solicited
WE OPERATE A LARGE DRIER

WILDER-MURREL GRAIN CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Merchandisers of Grain
Consignments Solicited



RED TOP
BINDER TWINE—as reliable as the

PLYMOUTH ROPE

supplied to ships for 106 years.

“The stays might hum, and strain, but give they did not.”

That's dependability. The same dependability which made Plymouth Cordage a standby on the ships of long ago, and makes it a favorite on the farm today.

Plymouth Red Top is a guaranteed six-point binder twine. It is economical to buy because it is economical to use—a full length (600 ft. per pound), full length twine which makes binding a precision job.

It runs even to the last foot of twine, without thick or thin spots to cause breaks and missed bundles. It has a special winding to prevent snarls and is scientifically treated to repel insects.

In all Red Top Twine offers you a profitable investment in binder twine satisfaction.

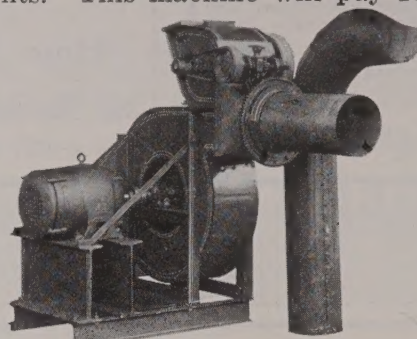
PLYMOUTH
the six-point binder twine

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
MAKERS OF PLYMOUTH ROPE AND BINDER TWINE
NORTH PLYMOUTH, MASS., AND WELLAND, CANADA

Stop Shoveling!

Use the
Kelso Pneumatic Grain Cleaner
and Car Loader

When you do without this machine you are not practicing economy but are paying for the machine without receiving its benefits. This machine will pay for itself in a



short time by raising the grade of the grain alone, not counting the labor saved and the increased capacity of your elevator. This

machine has been standard equipment in hundreds of grain elevators over a long period of years. Its worth has been proved. We have unsolicited letters from owners that prove our statement beyond a doubt.

Write for circular describing this machine.

The Pneumatic Grain Machinery Co.

1011 West Marietta St., Decatur, Ill.

Think It Over

The GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY at Galveston, Texas, and the HARRIS COUNTY HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL DISTRICT at Houston, Texas, are both building large elevators.

We have been given contracts to equip two hundred and sixty bins at Galveston and four hundred and eight at Houston with the

Zeleny Thermometer System

The GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY will have a total of three hundred and ten bins equipped having given us a contract in 1922 to equip fifty.

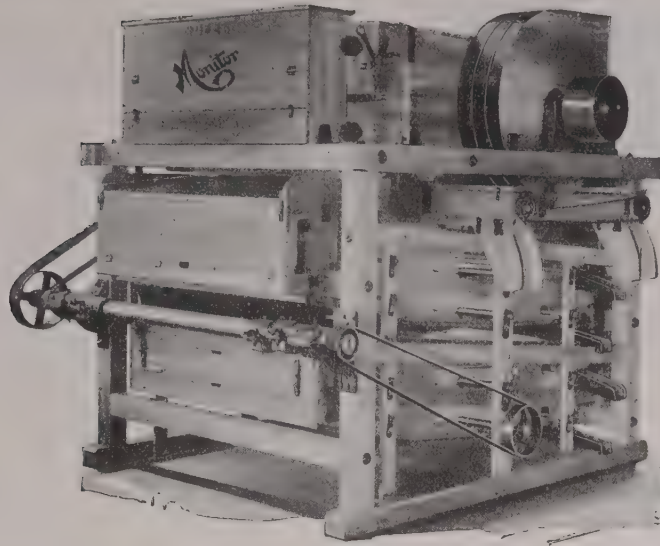
The HARRIS COUNTY HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL DISTRICT are making their first installation of the

Zeleny Thermometer System

We submit this information as conclusive evidence of the value of the System in storage bins, and to say that if you will make inquiry of those having the System you will be convinced that your bins should be equipped. Our catalogue No. 6 contains a list of users of only those having two or more installations. If you would like a copy, a letter-head or post card with your Firm name will bring you one.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.


**LOCATION • new
FACTORY • modern
EQUIPMENT • complete**
**Prompt
Deliveries a
Speciality**

Clean Scratch Feed

is something that all makers are striving for.

Scratch Feed should go on the market free from dust and lumps and other impurities.

We have a special Cleaner for this work, as shown above. Not only does it give two air separations of splendid efficiency but it has double the capacity of any other form of separator. This is because it is fitted with two complete shoes, each carrying its own screens and placed one above the other. The stock is split automatically between these two shoes and then brought together again as it enters the last air separation. It gives you a machine that has double the capacity of any other machine occupying a like amount of floor space.

Send for descriptive matter.

Huntley Manufacturing Co.

Department B

(Formerly at
Silver Creek, N. Y.) **BROCTON, NEW YORK**

Our Representatives at Your Service

Chicago, Ill.

A. D. McPherson,
410 Utilities Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

F. J. Murphy, 732 Board
of Trade

Dayton, Ohio

W. B. Sutton,
337 W. Hudson Ave.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Humphreys Mfg. Co.

High Point, N. C.

C. T. Burton,
529 White Oak St.

Portland, Ore.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A. F. Shuler,
222 M. & T. Bank Bldg.

San Francisco, Calif.

John R. Gray, Inc.,
726 Harrison Street

Vancouver

Will Hill, 414 Seymour St.

Lansdowne, Penna.

C. Wilkinson, P. O. Box 147

Seattle, Wash.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Rochester, N. Y.

B. L. Brooks, Hotel Powers

Canadian Plant

Tillsonburg, Ontario

CONTACT SPRAY

A Superior Insecticide

Kills Moths, weevil and vermin in warehouses, feed-plants and food plants.

For spraying bags and packages of grain and food products.

An efficient insecticide for all storage plants.

Evaporates cleanly.

Leaves no odor or no stain.

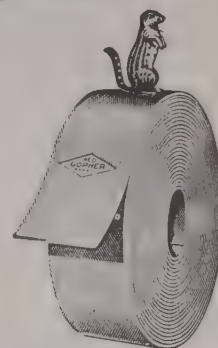
Please let us send you detailed information and prices on CONTACT SPRAY.

Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co.

Kansas City
Omaha
Des Moines

St. Louis
Tulsa
Houston

Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans



**ALWAYS
READY**

to make
quick ship-
ments of

Elevator Machinery and Supplies

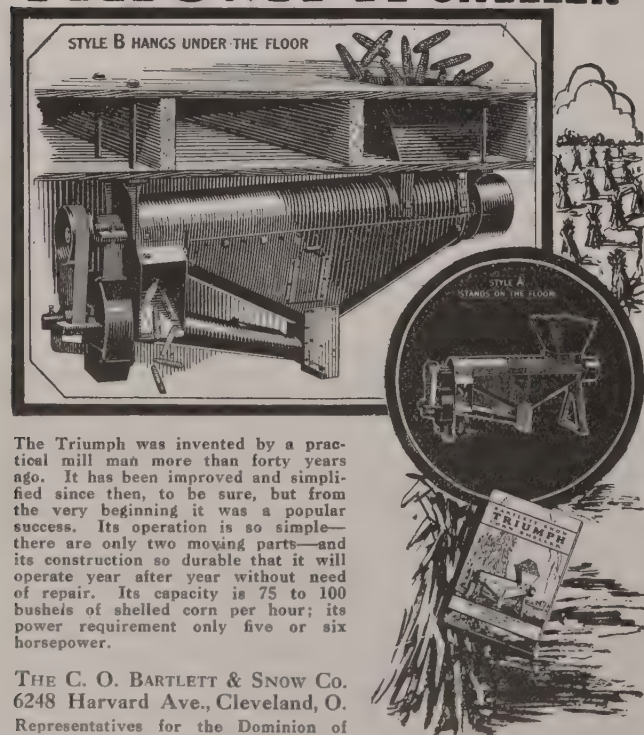
including

**Red Gopher Drive Belts
and Atlas Bucket Belts**

Manufacturer's Discounts
General Catalog on Request

R. R. HOWELL & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

TRIUMPH CORN SHELLER



The Triumph was invented by a practical mill man more than forty years ago. It has been improved and simplified since then, to be sure, but from the very beginning it was a popular success. Its operation is so simple—there are only two moving parts—and its construction so durable that it will operate year after year without need of repair. Its capacity is 75 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per hour; its power requirement only five or six horsepower.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.
Representatives for the Dominion of
Canada

PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED
Montreal

Bartlett - Snow

TWO STYLES FILL ALL NEEDS

A copy of the
Triumph Corn
Sheller Catalogue
will be mailed with-
out charge.

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½x13½ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¼x12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 38u. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9¼x12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

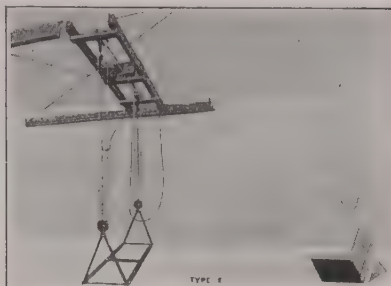
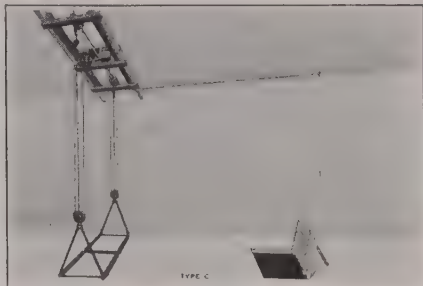
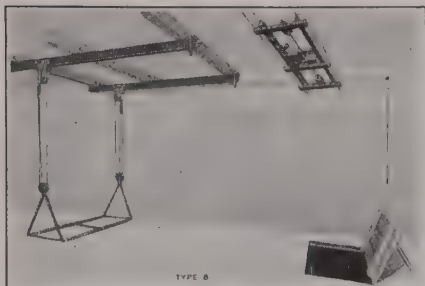
Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½x16½ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

McMillin Electrical Truck Dumps

These types of dumps are equipped with electrical power only and have instantaneous response to the touch of the operator; absolutely safe. These are the most scientific and perfect working dumps on the market and are as nearly fool proof as they can be made. Press on the operating button marked "raise" and up it goes; press on the button marked "lower" and down it goes. Release the button and it stops and remains so on either the upward or downward motion.



Dumps in one or any number of dump doors. Easily moved along track to point desired. Obstacles along side of driveway does not interfere with tracks supported from ceiling.

This dump is for operation where the front wheels of a vehicle can be raised at a fixed point, and the length of a vehicle is taken care of by series of doors or grating.

Dumps into one or any number of dump doors. Moved backward and forward by means of a rope. Cable truss prevents running crooked on track and binding.

*Wheel hooks instead of racks supplied if wanted
Write for full illustrated circular.*

L. J. McMILLIN, 525 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

Anxious Hunters Often Make Mistakes



From Chicago Daily News




YOU CAN HAVE IT

an increase in elevator efficiency that you didn't think possible, simply by adding Superior Elevator Cups to your belts.

Note these features:
 Cups perfectly smooth inside.
 No rivets to loosen or shear off.
 Triple reinforcement on back and front edge.
 Guaranteed larger capacity.
 Perfect pick up and discharge at all speeds.

Write today for detailed information. Our Engineering Department is at your service.

K.I. Willis Corporation

MOLINE, ILLINOIS

B. F. Gump Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Ft. Worth Well Mch. & Sup. Co. Inc.	Ft. Worth, Tex.
Essmuller Mill Furns. Co.	Kansas City, Mo.
Hollis & Co.	Little Rock, Ark.
Ralph J. Musser	Los Angeles, Calif.
Industrial Supplies, Inc.	Memphis, Tenn.
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.
R. J. Tricon Co.	New Orleans, La.
Mideke Supply Co.	Oklahoma City, Okla.
John R. Gray & Co.	San Francisco, Calif.
Webster-Brinkley Co.	Seattle, Washington
Essmuller Mill Furns. Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
Canadian Licensees:	
Geo. W. Reed & Co., Ltd.	Montreal, P. Q.

LIGHTNING DESTROYS

thousands of dollars worth of property annually.

Buildings properly protected are safe.

Ask Your Mill Mutual Insurance Office for Details of Construction and Insurance Savings

Or address the

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
230 E. Ohio St. Chicago, Ill.



BEFORE HARVEST

Wet grain, hay, feeds, and other agricultural products not only depreciate in value but often constitute a serious fire hazard. Before storing the products of this harvest, a careful examination should be made of all storage buildings—leaking roofs repaired or replaced, loose siding railed, broken windows replaced.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

J. J. Fitzgerald
Secretary-Treasurer
Indianapolis, Ind.

C. R. McCotter
Asst. Secy. and Western Mgr.
Omaha, Neb.

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1930 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire & Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property. (DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn.

W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.

W. J. Shanard, V.P., Bridgewater, S.D.

E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain Dealers Journal. It reaches them twice each month.

The Boss Air Blast Stationary Car Loader

Its All in the Grade

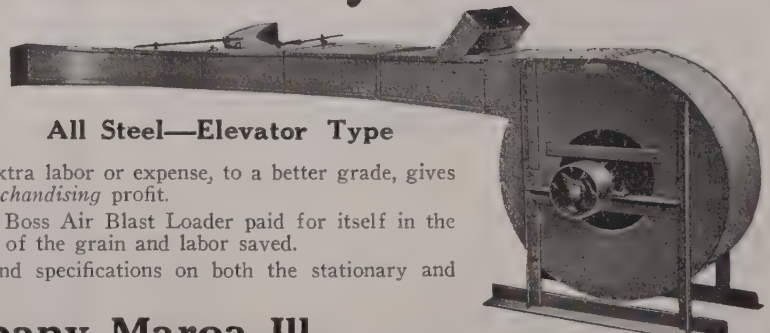
Buying one grade of grain from the farmer and shipping that identical grade gives you a handling charge.

Buying one grade and improving it, without extra labor or expense, to a better grade, gives you, when shipping, a handling charge *plus a merchandising profit.*

We have letters from owners saying that the Boss Air Blast Loader paid for itself in the first eight or ten cars loaded by raising the grade of the grain and labor saved.

Write for catalogue F which gives prices and specifications on both the stationary and portable type loaders.

Maroa Mfg. Company, Maroa, Ill.



All Steel—Elevator Type

(Patented December 26, 1916.)

The SUCKER



Removes Dust
Smut Balls
Reduces Moisture
Keeps Your Pit
Clean

Write for literature

The Sucker Mfg. Co.
Box 348 Concordia, Kas.
The Modern Cleaner
for Elevators and Mills



Enjoy Omaha Hospitality
at

THE FONTENELLE

Omaha's Finest Hotel

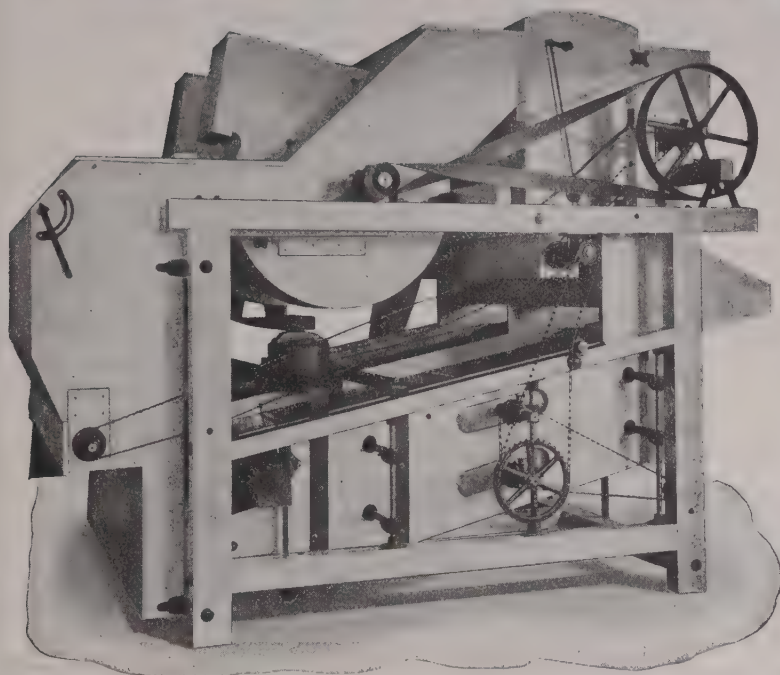
THE Fontenelle is the Social and Civic Rendezvous, the Hub of Business and Pleasure Travel and the Center of Things Going On in Omaha.

Noted Dance Bands Play
Noon and Nightly in
the Main Restaurant.

"Omaha's
Welcome to the
World"

350 Rooms \$3 to \$5 350 Baths

Ask Us About Niagara Receiving Separators



with
JUBY DRIVES
No Eccentrics!!

The JUBY DRIVE converts rotary motion into reciprocating motion, giving a smooth, perfectly balanced forward and backward motion to shaking shoes without any side play.

Richmond Mfg. Co.

Established 1863

Lockport, New York

Northwestern Representative

J. K. Howie

20 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

Manufacturers Wheat Washers, Grain Driers, Employees Elevators, Electro Magnetic Separators, etc.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

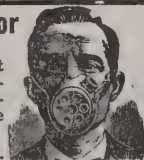
Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



*When in Minneapolis
Stay at*

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

**MAIN DINING ROOM
COFFEE SHOP**

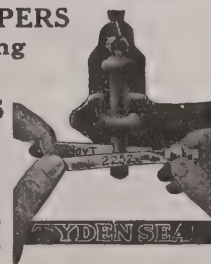
3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

**10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using**

**TYDEN
CAR SEALS**

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices.



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SUPPLIES

for

The Elevator Man

**BELTING
SPOUTS**

**BOOTS
BUCKETS**

**INTERSTATE
Mach'y & Supply Co.
OMAHA**

It is our wish to continue subscribing to your Journal, which contains very interesting and valuable information, so kindly let us know whether our money order has been received.—E. R. Pottor, Mgr. Wheat & Jute Dept., The South Australian Farmers Co-operative Union, Ltd., Adelaide, South Australia.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Use Rubber Covered Belt for Cups—It Pays

Increase Your Elevating Capacity

with the

☆ WHITE ☆ STAR ☆

Non-Chokeable Leg and Ball Bearing Boot

(With or without automatic take-ups)



Experienced Elevator Engineers

COMPLETE

Elevator, Feed Grinding and Coal Handling Equipment Always in Stock

Get Our "Net Price" Catalog

Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses, Coal Pockets, Feed Plants

Wood or Fireproof Construction

"If Better Elevators Are Built They will STILL Be Youngloves"

SPECIALIZING

Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois

Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

B I R C H A R D Construction Co.

Architects and Contractors
Grain Elevators—Mills

B. SAMPSON Lincoln, Nebr.

The V. M. Zweber Co.

Aberdeen, South Dakota
Engineers and Contractors

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Feed Mills — Coal Plants
Remodeling — Wiring — Painting

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade

INDIANAPOLIS IND.

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Sabetha, Kansas

ERECTS Elevators
Corn Mills
FURNISHES Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
Machinery

L. H. OLSON

Silver Lake, Kans.

Specializing in
Building - Remodeling - Repairing
Country Grain Elevators

C. I. Erickson

Assaria, Kansas

Designer and Builder
Elevators and Warehouses
Remodeling Work
Estimates Promptly Furnished

GEO. SAATHOFF

Bloomington, Ill.

Builder of
Grain Elevators

WELLER Metal Pds. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Utilities Bldg. Hammond, Ind.

SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

BURRELL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO.

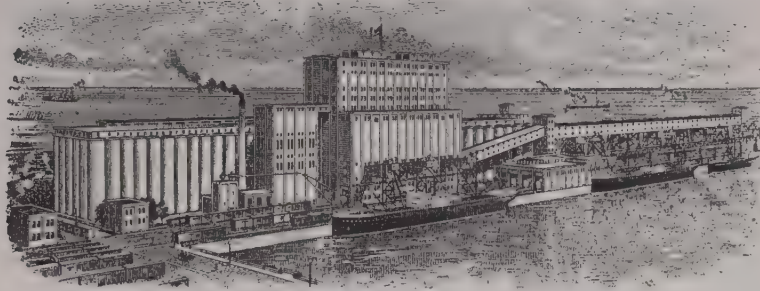
Designers and Builders of

Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and Associated Buildings

2165 Daily News Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

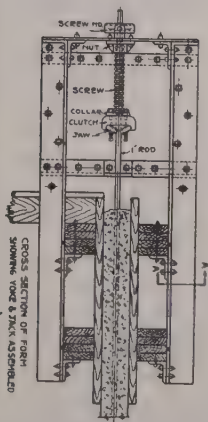
Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 460 St. Helen St., Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



SELL or RENT Form Lifting JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo
Coal Pit Construction
Blue Prints Furnished

Nelson Machine Co.
Waukegan, Illinois



RENT
OR
SALE

FORM JACKS for Grain Elevator and Grain Storage Construction.

Accurately Machined.
Quick and Easy Operating
Positive Clutch.

Write for prices to

THE WESTERN IRON
& FOUNDRY CO.

Wichita, Kansas

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm. On each double page are the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½ x 12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with karetol back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

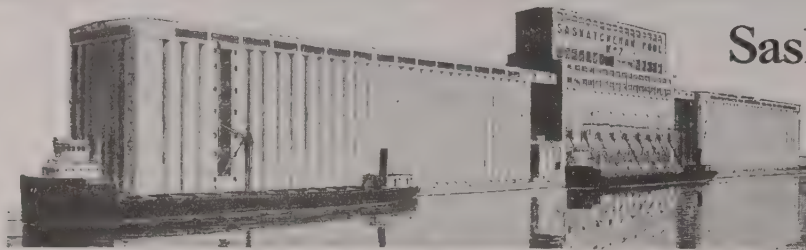
There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



**Saskatchewan
Pool Elevator No. 7**

Port Arthur, Ont.

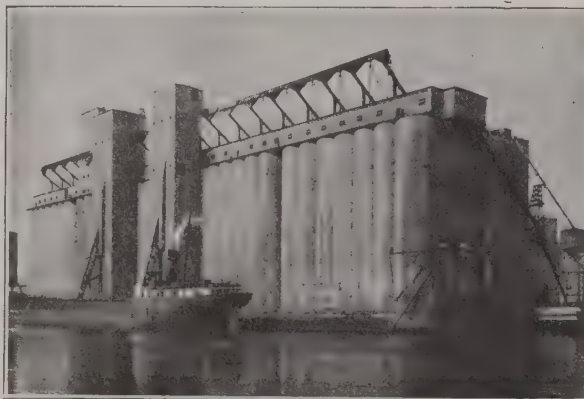
*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.



International Milling Co.

Buffalo, New York

Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

Designed and built by us in
three periods of construction

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

ROSS B. WILSON
Consulting Engineer

332 S. La Salle St. - Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Webster 7126

Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE
Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS
Let us furnish your machinery
28 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.

**The Star Engineering
Company**

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevator stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durabil-
ity and Economy of Operation.
Estimates and information promptly furnished

★ Wichita, Kansas ★

Western Engineering Co.
713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses
Designed, Built, Repaired
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

**CRAMER
Elevators**

are preferred elevators be-
cause each is designed and
built to fit the individual needs
of the owners.

**W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.**

North Platte, Nebr.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

**You Can Sell
Your Elevator**

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

**Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.**

There is no better time to ad-
vertise than the present. Bet-
ter start before your com-
petitor. Write the JOURNAL
today.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors
Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we pro-
pose to maintain.



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain
Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.



HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills
Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

See how "center loading" construction protects grain dealers' profits

Accurate weight! How vital it is in the grain business — where profit itself depends upon the accuracy of a scale. Fairbanks Type "S" Hopper Scales *protect profits* because "center loading" construction eliminates twisting strain on the levers, minimizes wear, and assures lasting accuracy. This principle is the same as that used in Fairbanks Railroad Track Scales and Fairbanks Auto Truck Scales.

When scale levers twist under load, even a fraction of an inch, accuracy is destroyed because knife-edges are thrown out of parallel positions. Fairbanks Type "S" Hopper Scales *stay* accurate and last a

lifetime because "center loading" construction, by a flexible combination of parts between the hopper frame and the lever, always carries the load on the *center line* of the lever. Regardless of where the load is applied, there is no tendency to tip or twist the lever. Movement of the hopper cannot scrape the bearings across the knife-edges. Knife-edges *stay* parallel. This construction is used on *all* levers of these scales.

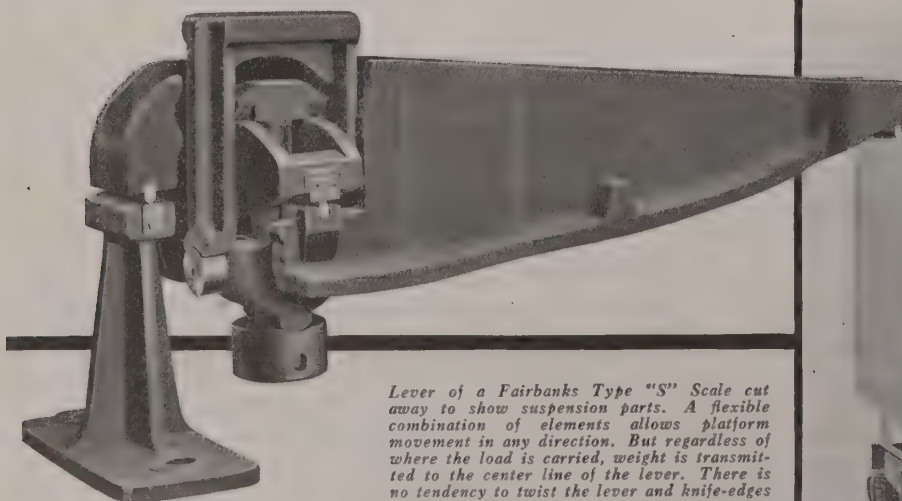
Fairbanks Type "S" Hopper Scales are built in capacities from 300 to 2500 bushels. Your request will bring complete information without obligation to you.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

And 40 principal cities—a service station at each house

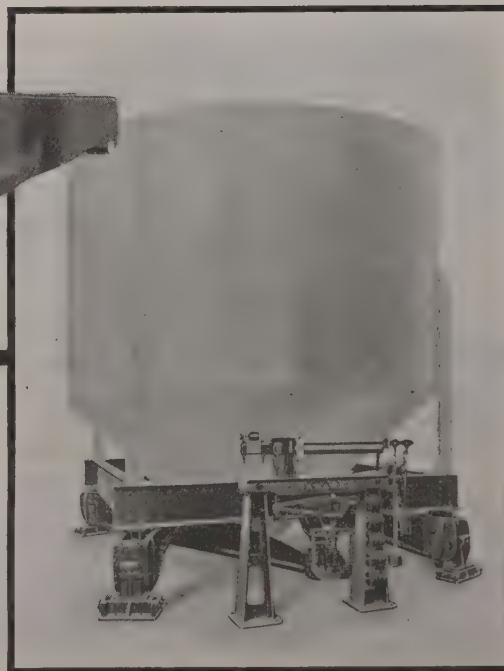
Fairbanks Scales

Preferred the  *World Over*



Lever of a Fairbanks Type "S" Scale cut away to show suspension parts. A flexible combination of elements allows platform movement in any direction. But regardless of where the load is carried, weight is transmitted to the center line of the lever. There is no tendency to twist the lever and knife-edges remain parallel.

Fairbanks Type "S" Hopper Scale



Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILL.—Good elvtr. for sale in town handling 550,000 bus. grain annually. Write 64G11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CENTRAL PART OF IND.—12,000 bus. elvtr. for sale. Electric power; feed; coal; tile. Good town and country. Two railroads. Write 64H6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA, elevator, feed and coal business for sale. 50,000-bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 64C17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IA.—40,000 bu. elvtr. coal and seed business for sale. Elec. power; hammer mill; only dealer in town; large territory to draw from. Good reason for selling. Address 64L12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WEST CENTRAL ILL.—12,000 bus. elevator and feed mill for sale; good wheat and oats prospect; electric power; excellent location; to close estate. Write Gertrude Garrett, Administrator, Camp Point, Ill.

KANS.—21,000 bushel grain elevator for sale or trade. Located in Sumner county, Kansas, and income property located in Arkansas City, Kans. Rented for \$85.00 per month. For information write Box 116, Webb City, Okla.

CLEAR VISION SALE

of elevator building and entire plant equipment consisting of grain and bean handling machinery, feed grinding outfit, pulleys, shafting, hangers, belting, office equipment and supplies. Must be moved from premises by order of State Highway Department. Apply Commercial Elevator Co., Lapeer, Mich.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

Bulk concrete storage for sale—175,000 bushels, cribbed 50,000, sacked 75,000, total 300,000. Track scale, two switch tracks, ample ground. Located in town of ten to fifteen thousand in winter wheat territory in southwest. Price \$18,000, one-half cash, balance easy terms. Address 64K16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE Partners Cannot Agree

Will sell 450,000 bushel elevator now operating, fully equipped, two Fairbanks track scales, cleaning machinery, etc. House earned better than 50% on price asked 1929-30. Located on main line C. M. St. P. & P. with excellent transit privileges and on Mississippi River. Act quick. Wire to Froedtert Grain & Malting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an and in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SO. MINN.—Elevator and feed mill for sale; in best dairy and grain district. Very light competition. Sacrifice price account health. Address Box 186, Wells, Minn.

OHIO—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; plenty of warehouse room; all electric equipment; good territory to draw from. The Farmers State Bank, Eldorado, O.

CENTRAL IOWA elvtr. for sale. In heart of corn belt; 55,000 bu. capacity; A-1 condition; only elvtr. in town; all gravel roads. Write 64J8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

OKLAHOMA elevator and feed mill for sale. Private grounds on Frisco. Excellent farming and business community. Priced low. Terms if desired. N. F. Wright, Miami, Okla.

TWO ELEVATORS for sale in small town 60 miles south of Chicago in good grain territory. No competition; also coal and sideline business. Address 64J14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL KANSAS—10,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale. New 10-ton type S. Fairbanks Truck scale; new Kewanee air dump with steel hopper. Price \$5,000. Address 64H10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SO. MICH.—Elevator business for sale; dealing principally in grain, feeds, seeds, wool. Good dairy and poultry section. Excellent opportunity to get into business with small investment. Write 64L8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THIS AD WILL APPEAR BUT ONCE

Have a 25,000 bu. elevator at Fairmont, Minn., for sale. (No trades.) Ten ton Fairbanks dump scale installed; large hopper scale; reshimed and painted four years ago; 7½ h.p. motor; Hall distributor; car dump; both pits clear; loads good. If not sold expect to open August 1st, 1930. Address George S. Livermore, Fairmont, Minn.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

SO. WEST COLO.—Bayfield Water Mill for sale. Doing profitable business. Cheap water power; 35-bbl. capacity; Long system. Several thousand bushels of wheat on hand. Cleared about \$15,000 in 5 years. Other business calling. Worth at least \$10,000; will give some terms to right party, or cash \$8,000. S. E. Barnes, Bayfield, Colo.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL FOR SALE

MAINE—Grain mill and elevator for sale. Built recently for distributing plant for chain store business. Situated nine miles east of Portland, largest city in Maine, on Maine Central Railroad, with milling-in-transit privilege. Big field to work in; great opportunity. Reason for selling, illness. If interested, write owner, F. W. Shaw, 36 Mt. Vernon Ave., Augusta, Maine.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

FEED MILL WANTED

WANTED complete chicken feed and molasses feed mill, either or both. Write condition, age, price and list of articles. Address 64L10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MILL FOR SALE OR RENT

PENN.—50-bbl. mill for sale or rent; good water power, good location in Cumberland Valley, prosperous grain, dairy and feed location. Hard roads, school bus passes the door; railroad siding. Thos. Kline, Carlisle, Penn., R. D. No. 6.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FEED MILL for sale; best loc. in cattle and hog community. No competition; doing good bus. Reason, poor health. Box 96, Ryan, Ia.

FEED MILL and Coal Yard for sale. Three acres farming land; buildings; railroad right to mill; in good condition. Write N. W. Keller, Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Clark's Fractional Values table is on heavy cardboard, 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels by ten bus. breaks at ¼, ¼, ¾, ½, ⅓, ⅔ and ⅞ cents. The number of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. Price 25 cents.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick references to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MALONE, N. Y.—Retail and wholesale flour and feed business for sale. Fine dairy section. Located on line of railroad, full equipment, grinder, mixer, corn cracker, etc. Washburn Milling Co., Malone, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANT live-wire salesman familiar with selling mchy. to elvtrs. Must know enough about elvtr. constr. to figure installations. Write 64K8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as manager of elevator at good station; 15 years successful experience; best references. Address 64K3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED grain buyer desires position with responsible grain company or individual. Competent to handle sidelines. References. Wm. Alexander, Spencer, S. D.

POSITION WANTED by experienced grain buyer, anywhere. 20 years' experience; can take entire charge. Address 64J16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EFFICIENT MANAGER with 7 yrs. exper. with farmers companies desires permanent position. Exper. in grain, lumber, all sidelines and livestock. Good bookkeeper; best refs. Otto E. Hueser, 5526 Wayne Ave., Chicago.

WANT POSITION with line elevator or milling company; 15 years experience in grain buying, selling and accounting. Single, college education; available immediately. Address 64K14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

COMPETENT MAN with yrs. of practical exper. wants position managing farmers elvtr. Mont. preferred. Understand all sidelines that fit in with country warehousing; familiar with Federal warehouse; accountant and bookkeeper. Address P. O. Box 202, Genesee, Ida.

You are likely to remain on top
of the struggle of the survival of
the fittest, if you advertise in

The Grain Dealers Journal

MOTORS FOR SALE

ONE 20-H.P., 1800 R.P.M. 220 volt A.C. Fairbanks Morse motor and starter complete for sale; only slightly used; priced right. Write Jones Bros., Stone Bluff, Ind.

30-H.P. WATSON Motor for sale; 220-V., 3-Phase, 60-Cy., 1160 rev. ball bearing; compensator. Fine condition. Used little. Make best offer. B. A. Suttles, Blanchester, Ohio.

3-PHASE, 60-CYCLE MOTOR BARGAINS

60-h.p., 1800 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.

50-h.p., 1200 or 900 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.

40-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.

30-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.

25-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.

Many others. All speeds and sizes.
V. M. Nussbaum & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana

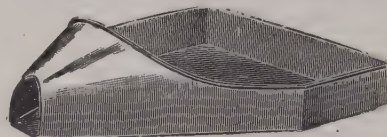
ENGINES FOR SALE

A FAIRBANKS-MORSE type Z, 20-h.p. engine for sale. In excellent condition. Nathan Grain Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Fairbanks Morse 10-h.p. kerosene engine; run about 3 months; sell on terms. Write John Inghram, Walsh, Colo.

ONE 10-H.P. Fairbanks Morse Engine for sale. In good condition. Oil or gas. Installing motor reason for sale. Also 5 bu. Sonander automatic scale. Priced right. Write Bader & Company, Vermont, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC Soft Feed Scale for sale. Capacity three to six 100-lb. bags per minute. In excellent condition. Delaware Mills, Inc., Deposit, N. Y.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FIVE-BUSHEL automatic Fairbanks scale for sale, in perfect condition. Can be seen at Brookings in operation at this time. Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Brookings, S. D.

AUTOMATIC DUMP SCALE for sale; 7-bu. size, in excellent condition; accurate weigher; used very little. "Sonander" made by Howe Scale Co. Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., St. Louis, Missouri.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY one or more Bird shipping scales, cheap. Write 64L13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC Scale wanted, 6 bu. hopper, or larger. State if hand or self-comp. type, how long used, if now set up and can be seen working or why not in use, and lowest price. Rudloff Grain Co., Steen, Minn.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:
411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain Dealers Journal* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

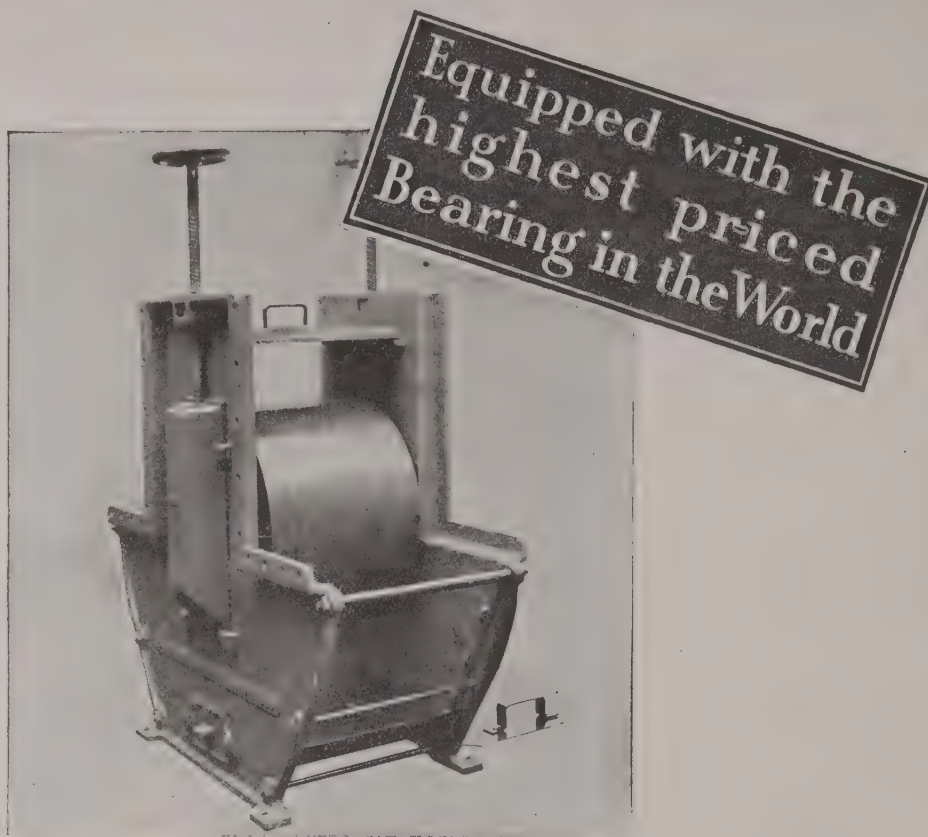
.....bushels

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls.

 ANOTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE GRAIN INDUSTRY THAT USES SKF BEARINGS

The MANITOBA BRIDGE & IRON WORKS, LTD.



BOOTS, TOO, RUN FREE AND EASY YEAR AFTER YEAR WITH SKF BEARINGS

WHEREVER shafts turn in a grain elevator there's a place for SKF Ball Bearings to insure dependable, continuous operation at low cost and safeguard the property. One of the important parts of an elevator is the boot. It has a vital job to do and must be free from bearing trouble. Manitoba sees that it keeps working steadily by using SKF Ball Bearings.

There's no waste of power in overcom-

ing friction with SKF Ball Bearings. They keep the power load down to a minimum. Always running cool and needing fresh lubricant but a few times a year means less worry and no fire hazard. And another thing, the grease stays where it's put...not on the grain. Sealed housings take care of that and keep out all harmful dirt and grit. All these advantages mean that SKF cost you less...year after year in your elevator.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

2527

 EQUIPPED WITH THE HIGHEST PRICED BEARING IN THE WORLD

Means just this

SKF

Ball and Roller Bearings

That the manufacturers whose product is illustrated above preferred to pay more for their bearings and less for servicing or replacing them. They preferred to pay a higher price in the beginning than many times this higher price in the end. And, finally, they preferred to economize by using SKF bearings because they are made to do their job, not to fit a price list.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the Grain World, formerly the Price Current Grain Reporter.

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaving grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JUNE 11, 1930

GRAIN GRADING exhibitions by trained inspectors are helping buyers to grade purchases far more accurately than ever and helping them to surer profits.

IT WON'T BE VERY LONG before millions of bushels of new wheat will be marketed, and a lot of it is sure to be heavy with moisture. Putting wet wheat into an elevator is much like taking hold of a hot poker. Neither should be held very long.

AN OVERHEATED bearing in a mill at Preston, Idaho, recently resulted in a dust explosion which quickly spread fire to all parts of the plant with the usual result. We have yet to learn of an anti-friction bearing starting a fire.

FARMER-OWNED ELEVATORS, handling ten times as much wheat as did those owned by our various wheat pools, were left completely out of the set up in the organization of the Farmers' National Grain Corp'n and its various subsidiaries. No wonder the stockholders in these farmer-owned companies are sore.

THIS COUNTRY is in for a tremendous carry-over of wheat from the 1929 crop, and the prospects now are for an average production in 1930. With some of our former export markets permanently lost to us, the adage, "as good as old wheat in the mill," has apparently lost much of its former significance.

SOME INCONSEQUENTIAL chambers of commerce have resigned from membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., because of its recent action with respect to the Agricultural Marketing Act, and its administration. The loss is infinitesimal, however, and the resigning organizations are more to be pitied than censured.

THE APPEAL of the Farm Board to farmers to reduce their acres and hold back their wheat for months after it is harvested is not likely to meet with a ready response because the farmers need the money and they are going to sell and realize on their crops as quickly as possible in order to pay their indebtedness and stop the interest charge.

GRAIN AND SEED BUYERS in those parts of the country where Federal seed loans have recently been made will want to be careful in purchasing either grain or seed from farmers who borrowed government money. The loans are secured by first mortgages on the 1930 crop, and the United States expects to collect the money.

CONGRESS HAS APPROPRIATED \$10,000,000 for loans to farmers in districts affected by drouth, floods, and storms last year. Such loans can only be made for seed, fertilizer or other production needs. States included are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Oklahoma, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, New Mexico and Missouri.

THE TIMES OF ARGENTINA says it is becoming clearly evident that the governmental estimate of that country's wheat production this year is woefully below the mark. Continuing, it says that it must be admitted that the low international valuation of wheat has not been created through larger shipments from Argentina, but by a restricted world demand.

CAUTIOUS DEALERS IN feedstuffs, field seeds, salt and other ingredients are insisting upon having cash upon delivery of the goods and thereby relieving themselves of a world of worry as well as a lot of unnecessary work in posting books, billing old accounts and trying to collect accounts long past due. Every grain merchant pays cash for grain and field seeds and should insist upon having cash for any merchandise he sells to patrons. By so doing he can work upon a narrower margin to the direct benefit and advantage of the cash buyer.

THE FRIENDS OF selling grain through pools will be pleased to learn that the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was credited last week with distributing an additional payment amounting to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent a bushel of grain shipped from the crop of 1928. Of course, the farmers whose money was used by the Pool all that time will be pleased to receive interest on their payments to help offset the interest they paid on money borrowed at the bank. But they won't get it. Neither will they obtain a detailed financial statement of how the receipts from the sale of their grain was distributed.

ITALY has increased its import duty on wheat to 87 cents per bushel in hope of encouraging greater production at home and relieving domestic consumers of paying the artificial prices asked by the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Farm Board. High import duties by European nations will back up North American supplies and depress prices in all North American markets to the great injury of our wheat producers.

WHEN CONGRESS succeeds in regulating the weather, we may be encouraged to believe in the possibility of the Government successfully regulating the price of wheat. The many flighty changes in the weather hovering over the world's wheat fields the last three months has enabled the fickle weather man to laugh aloud at the futile attempts of the Farm Board to peg the price.

FROM PRESENT INDICATIONS, the storing of wheat will call for the capacity use of practically every available elevator in the country during the coming fall and winter. As there will be business for all, it certainly would be foolish to make any cut in the established prices, and concessions of any kind should not be thought of. Either make a fair profit on storing grain or stay out of it.

TO THOSE WHO SEE the persistent encroachment of Government into private industry and who hear the clamor from much of official Washington for "More! More!!" the apathy of the average citizen passeth understanding. Is he indifferent because he thinks it will not affect him? Is he lazy? Does he see in the new order of things a chance for him to acquire an easy governmental berth, or has he lost all courage?

WITH 114,483,000 bu. of wheat at this time in the visible supply and with millions of bushels of the 1929 crop still on the farms, the question of storage for the new crop, assumes commanding importance. Combine wheat cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be stored on the farm, and many country elevators are not equipped to keep it in condition, except at excessive handling charges, which means that the terminals will very soon be flooded with the new grain and rail embargoes are a possibility.

GRAIN SHIPPERS WHO FILE CLAIMS with carriers for loss or delay of grain in transit should not overlook the fact that the practice is becoming quite common with a few of the carriers to send out investigators, ostensibly for the purpose of learning the grounds on which shipper files claim, but in reality for the purpose of effecting a compromise of the claim. If the shipper knows he suffered a loss, he will readily appreciate if he compromises his claim—he immediately casts doubt upon the validity of his claim and encourages the carrier to refuse to pay any claims in full. A little more system in the methodical preparation of claim papers and more persistence in following up claims already filed will net pleasing returns to most shippers.

GRAIN CARRIERS OF THE SOUTH-WEST claim to be equipped and ready to meet the annual rush of wheat to market and as more combines and tractors are in use than ever before, the shippers of that section are sure to be puzzled to know how best to handle the damp grain with a minimum loss. The country shipper with a drier is surely in a position of great advantage as continued rains in some sections give every promise of large deliveries of wheat which is more than just damp.

ANOTHER CHANGE in Farm Board policies is carried in an announcement that insofar as possible, cooperative associations should have recourse to the customary sources of credit and that banks or other financial institutions, as primary lenders, must look to specific collateral for repayment of their advances. It was apparently easy for those who went to the Board, early in the game, to secure federal funds, but "hand outs," in the future, will be more difficult to secure. Another tirade from the radicals in Washington is now due.

WHEAT CUTTING has been started in the south and still the Farm Board has several million bushels from last year's crop, still in store. Apparently "our plan," as enunciated by the wheat member of the Board, failed to work, as it will be recalled that he some weeks ago said: "Our plan will be to merchandise wheat and when the season is closed and another crop at hand, or nearly so, to have cleared our bins and be ready for that crop; not to carry over great surpluses on the theory that there may be a better price some time in the future." Such wisdom is the product of long experience in windjamming the producers.

COMMENTING on the threatened withdrawal of the Equity Union Grain Co., from the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp'n, Chairman Legge says, that open seasons in which farmers' co-operative organizations "can borrow money, do business today and close up shop tomorrow," will not be permitted. Apparently any group securing a loan of federal funds, is "hooked," until the debt is paid. In the meantime group policies and group marketing will be subject to the dictation of the Farm Board. Producers always have enjoyed being dictated to by political meddlers.

THE FOLLY of obtaining money by misrepresentation is clearly emphasized by the sentencing of Fred H. Bole of Winnipeg to the penitentiary for swindling the Bank of Montreal out of approximately \$85,000 by borrowing money on grain he did not own. If the borrowing of money on grain supposed to be stored in either private or public elevators is to be facilitated, then the state or the exchange must establish facilities for registering the receipts and shipments of each elevator. Not only does such registration protect the money lenders but makes it possible for the borrowers to obtain money at a lower rate of interest than otherwise.

APPARENTLY the Farm Board expects to buy and to sell wheat for the purpose of influencing prices. With its unlimited power, and generous supply of "your" money, it could, if it so desired, buy every bushel in the visible supply, that does not already belong to it. The tactics are similar to those employed in Russia, and we think of it as the only outstanding example of socialism.

Congress Will Reimburse Grain Shippers Injured by Erroneous Grading

Grain shippers will be pleased to know that a bill has been passed by the Lower House of Congress authorizing the payment of \$279.90 to Bruce Brothers Grain Co. of St. Joseph, Mo. to reimburse it for losses incurred by it due to the erroneous grading of a shipment of grain by the Federal Supervisors. In this case both the State Inspectors and the Federal Supervisors had graded the shipment No. 2 hard winter wheat and it was sold on this basis. Later, another Federal Supervisor classed the shipment as No. 2 yellow, and the purchaser refused the shipment because of the change in grade, thus causing a heavy loss to the consignor.

The bill fully recognizes the liability of the Government for placing a false value on property shipped in Interstate Commerce. So long as the Government insists upon supervising the grading of grain, it should be fully liable for the damages caused shippers by any of its employees. Some of the supervisors have frequently differed with inspectors and supervisors of other markets regarding the grade of a given shipment, but have never hesitated to change the grade, regardless of the decisions rendered by their fellow supervisors and regardless of the loss which they knew was being forced on the innocent shipper. Some of them have been so unreasonable in changing the grading of other supervisors and inspectors they have been suspected of personal animus or an unreasonable desire to show up the poor work of other inspectors and supervisors, hoping thereby to more firmly establish the confidence of their superior officers in their ability to grade grain accurately.

It is indeed a most encouraging sign when Congress sees fit to render payment for the damage its blundering employees are causing business men and authorize the reimbursement of the injured parties without hesitation. It is to be hoped that the shippers of the Southwest who were caused several million dollars damage several years ago by inefficient supervisors will employ competent counsel to draft bills providing for their reimbursement. The cases of injury due to erroneous classifying by the supervisors have been so numerous and such flagrant violations of the rights of shippers it is somewhat puzzling that none have sought relief heretofore. Since the Government insists on its supervisors guiding and controlling the grading of grain passing in Interstate Commerce, it is right and fair that it should be held responsible for all of the errors of its servants.

The Farmer's Real Problem

All thoro students of agricultural conditions know that many problems confront the farmers of the middle states which farmers do not understand. In the early days of the nation the farmers of the Atlantic states labored to produce sufficient bread and meat to supply the needs of the nearby population. As the center of population moved westward, the farmers specializing in the production of grain moved to new and more fertile soil westward, and the farmers of the Atlantic states were forced to turn to the production of poultry and dairy products, or else turn their worn-out acres into summer resorts.

The conversion of the large grazing ranches of the southwest and the northwest into farms of large acreage has enabled the tillers of these new sections to produce grain, on this cheap land which they work with machinery in large units, at a much lower cost than is possible upon the high-priced land of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley states. Many central states' farmers having failed to recognize this new competition which produces wheat at much lower cost, are naturally suffering in their vain attempts to meet it in the world's markets. The farmers of the middle states who have turned to feeding for dairy or meat products are still able to meet their interest payments and have something left for a rainy day.

Farmers who are cultivating their acres on a large scale with machinery and making an intensive study of their market opportunities, like the owner of the Howard Greene farm near Waukesha, Wis., are reaping the largest profits from farm operations. Likewise, the farmers using machinery in the new lands of the southwest and the northwest for the production of grain alone, are realizing such attractive profits that they are laughing at the appeal of the Farm Board for a reduction in acreage and placing many new sections under cultivation each season. In other words, the problem of the American farmer is not one of marketing as his scheming champions claim, but one of producing products for which he can find a ready market near at hand.

All nations having surplus grain to market have long recognized the superiority of North American marketing methods and sought to adapt them to their own needs. The Federal Government has during the past twenty-five years conducted many investigations of our grain marketing methods and without exception the investigators have praised the different marketing agencies for their efficiency and expedition in finding a market for our farm products.

The misguided agitators and politicians, without experience or study of either the markets or the methods of reaching those markets, have attempted to boost the prices of grain upon our foreign customers to the permanent injury of all grain producers. The concerted action on the part of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board, has stimulated the production of wheat in

European countries far in excess of what they have attempted to produce heretofore. Thus, the problem of the American farmer today has been made more involved than ever, and if the individual farmer whose cost of production is high is to get any relief from the domination of the politicians and the agitators, he must quickly return to the production of some product other than wheat. Since our grain marketing machinery is well-organized, the farmer has experienced no difficulty in disposing of his surplus grain at a price very near to that prevailing in the central markets of the world so his problem for the last fifty years has not been one of marketing, but of production.

Intrinsic Value

In an address delivered at the recent convention of the Millers' Nat'l Federation, George S. Milnor, president of the Grain Stabilization Corp'n and general manager of the Farmers' Nat'l Grain Corp'n, among other things said:

"We are not attempting to say wheat this summer is going to be worth \$1.25, or \$1.10, or \$1.00, or \$.95, or any other price. All that we are going to try to do is to prevent wheat selling below what it is intrinsically worth when everything is taken into consideration, and I think we are going to be able to do just that."

No commodity—not even gold—has any fixed value, all prices being more or less relative. Supply and demand are the controlling factors and these are effected to a greater or a less extent, by the availability and suitability of substitutes.

Cash wheat, on the Chicago market has ranged in price from \$.96½ to \$3.45 just within the past 10 years, and at one time there was a range of 99 cents a bushel within a single month. During all of this time it was the same kind of grain and had the same nutritional value for both man and beast. During all of this time there was no change in its intrinsic worth.

What wheat may be worth tomorrow, or next week, or next month, or even next year, does not, therefore, depend upon the intrinsic worth of that grain, but upon the factors named above. It is worth just what buyers are willing and able to pay for it, the quantity available, transportation costs, possible substitution, etc.

Production costs have some influence, but are not controlling. The farmer who grows \$3.00 wheat sells for the same relative price as does the one who grows it for 75 cents. The only difference is that the three dollar grower won't or can't continue as a producer for very many years.

Gauged by its food value, wheat is now and has for many months been too low in price, sugar perhaps, being the only other generally used food that is on a comparable basis. Coffee, rice, butter, eggs, the various meats and the different fruits and vegetables all sell, under ordinary circumstances, at much higher per pound prices than does bread, and but few of the articles named have as high a food or intrinsic value.

Even that statement, however, is subject to qualification for there are many people who eat practically nothing made from wheat flour, and to them, wheat would have but very little intrinsic value. On the other hand, there are many heavy bread eaters

who would prefer a slice of it to a slice of cheese or a piece of steak and to such persons wheat would have a high intrinsic value. To the man lost in the middle of the Sahara a loaf of bread might have an intrinsic value of a million dollars. To the average man, it is about 10 cents.

A Change of Tune

When the Marketing Act first became a law, its sponsors said that the first big job for its creature, the Farm Board, was to organize all of the farmers into co-operative units. In spite of the enlistment of organizing experts of various types, it was soon found that millions of farmers could neither be argued nor frightened into joining and the all was changed to a substantial percentage.

Now another change has come, over the spirit of the dreams of those who saw in the Marketing Act, a panacea for all of the ills of all of the farmers. The latest is that such Farm Board marketing associations as may be made to function, will act as price stabilizers and shining examples. They are to be considered babies that need care until they are old enough to care for themselves. After that, the government will step entirely out and let "Rastus" and "Liza" paddle their own canoes. The parent can abandon the child but the child cannot abandon the parent, as is shown by a statement just issued by Chairman Legge, to the effect that borrowers cannot be "in and outers."

The Increasing Cost of Transportation

The recent notice sent to the executives of the western railroads by the American Federation of Labor that a demand would be made for the establishment of a five-day week in all future contracts, brings to mind the fact that the action of the Federal Government in establishing nine-hours pay for eight-hours labor by railroad employees combined with the many concessions granted the railroad workers by the railway executives has automatically increased the cost of transporting farm products to market and farm purchases to the country **unreasonably**.

In demanding the five-day week, the railway employees do not plan on working five days, but they want their weekly wage settled on this basis so that in reality they will receive 1-1/5 days' wages for each day's labor.

At present the railroads pay out nearly one-half billion dollars each year in taxes, and of course they must be reimbursed for this payment by their patrons even before they collect their operating expenses, and as for net profits—well, most of the railroads have not wasted any time figuring such mythical things in recent years.

As a rule, consumers of products, a large percentage of whose cost is for transportation, give little heed to the reduction of working hours or increase of wages of those employed in transporting those products, although eventually they must pay the bill.

When all citizens fully recognize their direct interest in these various increases in taxes or costs of transportation and protest against increases, they will materially assist in keeping the rewards of all labor nearer to a uniform scale, and the cost of transportation will not unduly increase the cost of goods transported to the consumer.

Schooling Buyers In Grain Grading

The Sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n has recently held a series of 32 meetings at different accessible points over the state for the prime purpose of showing grain buyers how to classify and grade their purchases of grain. Similar work has been carried on in Kansas and Oregon with gratifying results. We feel certain that if state associations would enlist the assistance of inspectors and supervisors in acquainting country buyers with the grain grading rules, methods and practices, all would soon be buying grain by grade and paying nearer to its true value with safety.

Taking a chance on the grade or buying grain by kind is sure to result disastrously to every shipper who persistently follows the practice. Each grade of grain has a different value and his shipments to the terminal markets should convince him of that fact, yet many experienced buyers persist in ignoring grade, and to their own loss. The trade is sorely in need of more exact grading both at country points and in the terminal markets, but it will not be obtained until all members of the trade have more definite ideas of what constitutes each grade which is essential in both buying and selling.

Politicians Busily Painting Pictures of the False "Emergency"

The Honorable Sec'y of Agriculture pretends to have discovered a new excuse for the Government's attempt to regulate the price of cotton and wheat. In an address at Indianapolis last week, Sec'y Hyde assured his hearers that "the Farm Board has no intention of pegging the price either of cotton or of wheat, and no effort will be made to put prices upon an unreasonable or arbitrary basis. The marketing powers of the Federal Farm Board will be employed only in emergencies" and then this same political spellbinder credits the Farm Board with "the stabilization of wheat and cotton prices thus preventing a ruinous panic from reaching the markets."

This sophistry may in the estimation of some politicians fully justify the Government's venture into the grain and cotton business, but every experienced dealer knows full well that the Government's activities in the markets have caused more injury to the interests of producers than any other factor influencing the prices of the last crops. The producers would be far better off if the politicians would take their hands off and let them market their products when and where they wish without either the advice or coercion of men having no experience or knowledge of the methods and practices common in the marketing of farm products.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Officers of State Ass'ns

Grain Dealers Journal: Who are the presidents of the Illinois and Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'ns?—Miller & Co.

Ans.: H. W. Talbott, Osceola, Ia., is pres. of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. S. J. Cottingham, Stanhope, Ia., is pres. of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. M. J. Hogan, Seneca, Ill., is pres. of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n. C. H. Bonnell, Rosemond, Ill., is pres. of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Flaxseed for Northwestern Texas

Grain Dealers Journal: Will flax grow in this part of the country? When should it be sown? Should it be handled with a combine? If not, how? How much should be sown per acre?—Scott Bros., Spearman, Tex.

Ans.: Flax will succeed as a crop in a year when the conditions of cool weather and ample moisture are present. Otherwise it is a gamble. In Kansas only 23,000 acres was sown to flax in 1929.

Flax can be harvested successfully with a combine, as reported fully in the Department of Agriculture year book for 1930, pages 305 to 308.

Arthur C. Dillman, associate agronomist in charge of flax investigations for the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, writes:

Flax for seed production was grown to a limited extent at Dalhart and at Amarillo, Tex., a few years ago, but it was not a very dependable crop. Hot weather at time of blossoming and drought during the maturing period was often injurious to the crop and resulted in unsatisfactory yields. Occasionally good yields have been obtained when the season has been somewhat cooler than normal and the rainfall above the average. If flax were to be grown in that locality it should be seeded as early as possible without danger of freezing so that it can blossom and mature before the period of very hot

weather. Flax seeded as early as March 15 near Fredonia, Kan., was very successful this year. It probably could be seeded somewhat earlier in the panhandle of Texas. A seeding rate of 25 to 40 pounds per acre should be satisfactory in that area.

Taking Feed On Contract

Grain Dealers Journal: We could not use two cars of dairy feed that we had booked with a feed company for February, 1930. Now the company asks us to rebook the feed for January 1, 1931, or pay a cancellation charge on the feed.

Can the company make us pay the cancellation charge or rebook it for Jan. 1, if we do not want them to?—Peter Running & Co., Coon Valley, Wis.

Ans.: If the contract is in writing and signed either party causing a loss to the other by breach is liable in damages as provided in the contract. Assuming that there is no flaw in the contract and that buyer agreed to it the seller can collect the cancellation charge; and that is only fair, since seller may have bot the feed or the ingredients for the two cars and held them on a falling market to fill buyer's shipping instructions.

Losses due to rise and fall of the markets can be avoided by carrying on hand an adequate stock at all times, both on rising as well as on falling markets, either in the warehouse or contracted.

Co-operation or Coercion?

The Ohio Wool Growers' Association has issued a statement giving its reasons for withdrawing from the National Wool Marketing Corporation, the Federal Farm Board's central marketing agency. Heretofore the Ohio co-operative has marketed the wools of the Michigan and Indiana organ-

izations. The National Corporation has formed new connections for these two co-operatives and compelled them to abandon their connection with the Ohio body. Moreover, the National Corporation is now soliciting consignments in the Ohio co-operative's territory for the purpose of further reducing that organization's volume of business and compelling it to "go along." Apparently co-operation has degenerated into coercion in these three states.

The Ohio association charges "a determined effort on the part of the National to break up existing wool pools which do not see fit to submit to its policies in toto." The Ohio organization expresses fear of "a dealer-controlled, dealer-minded organization interested in co-operation only so long as it best serves their financial ends"; also fear that the selling agency employed will dominate the corporation and the market as well. The Ohio association calls attention also to the increase in cost of selling through the National corporation, or "an increase in cost of operation with less efficient service instead of a decrease (in cost) with more efficient service."

Many small eastern co-operatives, which are interested but not concerned in the Ohio organizations' problems, want to know what is the best policy for them to follow. We believe they will do best to continue their past selling policy as long as it is the cheapest. There is no evidence thus far to show that they can net more for their wools by paying a central organization more to sell them.—*Pennsylvania Farmer.*

A New Moisture Tester

During the next few months there will be installed in several of the supervision offices of the grain supervision dept., of the U. S. D. A., a new type of moisture tester which is being given a road test with the object in mind of comparing its efficiency and accuracy with the Brown-Duvel moisture tester which is now being used. This device has been under test for sometime in the Research Laboratory of the Grain Division, where under laboratory conditions and working with artificially moistened wheats it has been giving truly remarkable results. The moisture test can be made in practically one minute and the test can be made by any careful operator.

As illustrated in the accompanying photograph, the device consists of a resistance box and an electrode vessel. Grain is placed in the hopper of the electrode vessel and it passes through a pair of corrugated rolls; as it passes through its resistance to the passage of an electric current moving from the resistance box is registered on a dial on the face of the resistance box.

By simply plating resistance readings against the known moisture content, it has been possible to work out a table or chart so that all that will be necessary when the machine is put on the market, is to read the resistance reading and from the chart read the corresponding moisture reading. The test is almost instantaneous, and from a time consuming standpoint, its cost will readily be saved in the first month of its operation. Preliminary estimates of the cost of the instrument range in the neighborhood of \$300. The device takes up less than four square feet of laboratory surface.

It is said that different rolls will be necessary for testing corn and other grains and that these and proper charts will be supplied when the device is finally placed upon the market. No definite date has, however, been set, for offering the machine for sale to the trade.

It is known as the Heppenstall moisture meter and the idea was first developed as a means of detecting the moisture content of kiln dried lumber.



One-Minute Electric Moisture Tester

Farm Relief Agitators Flayed by Farmer

From Address by Ben E. Clement before Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Fort Worth

Personally supervising the cultivation of 1,000 acres forming part of his large ranch fronting 10 miles on the river, 42 miles west of Waco, Tex., Mr. Ben Clement is properly classified as a farmer. Mr. Clement spends his time on and gives his thought to his farm. He is one of the very few farmers, however, who have a thorough knowledge of the grain business, in which he was formerly engaged, having been honored with the office of President of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n in 1920 and 1922.

I am here today not as a grain dealer, but as a farmer to discuss the question of farm relief.

Fully 85% of the American producers are unorganized. That vast majority of producers has no spokesman, no representation. They deny and decry the selfish, craven radical farm agitator. They ignore the cowardly politician. They despise the Government sponsored coop.

I assume therefore to speak today for that vast inarticulate mass of American citizenry who go about their labors independently with that characteristic American quality of initiative asking no charity but demanding only justice. I am under no constraint to try to please anybody by what I say. I am going to interpret the attitude of the ordinary farmer, who, giving no utterance of his own views, has been the object of solicitude of professional politicians and the silent witness of so much pure bunk concerning his own condition promulgated by those who claim authority to speak for him, but who in fact have no deeper concern, nor more impelling motive than the hope of promoting their selfish ends, until the farmer is disgusted, surfeited, and I may say, almost terrified by the picture that is painted of his condition.

I take it therefore that it is not presumptuous on my part, as a plain American citizen, to try to give utterance to the thoughts of millions of American producers protesting the threatened destruction of the market instrumentalities, which, under the competitive system, has served them efficiently, economically and successfully on an ever-expanding scale of preparedness and adequacy thruout the life of this nation. I think it peculiarly fitting and proper that I should do so for in my dual capacity of business man and farmer I have the experience and the sentiments common to both.

The farmer is not dissatisfied with his grain dealer; he is not dissatisfied with the competitive system; that he will not voluntarily go, nor be supinely driven into, a system that smacks of socialism, that reeks with Russianism; that is based upon injustice, and discrimination even among those for whose benefit it was supposed to be created.

Deflation Hard on Agriculture.—Hundreds of millions of debts were contracted by agriculture during inflated values. These have been either liquidated with farm products at declining values or have been discharged in bankruptcy. This has been hard on agriculture. It has been inevitable. It has been in no wise attributable to the difference between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays, for this difference is made up in freight rates, service, and multiplied costs too numerous to enumerate, but which anyone who has sense enough to think ought to have sense enough to know furnishes employment, support and sustenance to multiplied thousands of those who take part in all the ramifications of commerce, including banking, financing, processing, transportation, distribution, housing, rentals, insurance, carrying charges, etc.

The impractical, visionary proposals finally found crystallization in the McNary-Haugen Bill which twice passed both houses of Congress only to be shot so full of holes by the keen discernment, the practical mind and the incorruptible intellectuality of President Coolidge, that it looked like fly screens or mosquito bar when he got thru puncturing it with his vetoing objections.

He got rid of the rubbish without the loss of prestige, without the waning of his popularity, without the compromising of his intellectual integrity simply because his objections were so economically sound and his conclusions so profoundly wise that the

whole nation, including agriculture, deferred to his judgment.

The Farm Relief measure was passed nearly a year ago. The Farm Board was appointed. It began to function. Its every act has been a disappointment. Its every judgment has been found to be unsound. Its market opinion has been disastrous to the Treasury. Its recommendations to the farmers had been fruitful of losses to them. Its operations have been unsettling, disconcerting, disorganizing, demoralizing.

Knowing its true purpose to be the destruction of the present competitive system its attitude toward the grain and cotton trade has been characterized by evasion, insincerity, hypocrisy, hostility, and treachery. One member of the board visited Texas and other cotton sections. He had conferences with the cotton men and would give them no idea about the probable line of the board's action. There is your evasion.

Another member gave an interview the "Nation's Business" in which he said no private dealer who is doing a useful service at a reasonable cost need fear being put out of business. There is your insincerity.

Another member has been making speeches to consumers telling them they are organizing coops with the expectation of doing away with the middleman. There is your hypocrisy.

All of them are bending every energy, and expending the resources of the Government in various ways to cripple the grain trade. There is your hostility.

The Chairman of the Board was interviewed by a com'te of grain dealers headed by Mr. Barnes. They had a certain understanding the nature of which was disclosed in testimony before the Carraway Lobby Com'te. Bitter criticism on the floor of the Senate by radical Senators frightened the Chairman into an immediate repudiation. There is your treachery.

Board Has Poor Success.—The Farm Board has sought to organize the co-ops in accordance with the provisions of the farm relief measure. They have had poor success. Why? Because the American producer is no fool. When he gets hold of one of those co-op contracts he balks. He finds when he reads it that to sign the thing would be an abdication of his sovereignty for serfdom—a trading of his liberty for bondage—a swapping of his independence for thralldom, an acknowledgment that he is either an imbecile or a knave, or both. Under its terms before he can transact any business with a bank concerning production funds he must first consult the co-op. If a loan is secured the co-op only has the power to liquidate it. That is the way Brazos Bottom farmers handle their negroes, except they are more liberal with them—they don't tie them in contracts for a number of years.

Craftiness and Cunning.—They tell you that they are not fixing prices—they are only endeavoring to "peg them." It looks like their imagination didn't find the right implement for the job of stopping the declines. They should have used piles, buttresses, impenetrable fortifications or some simile that would have indicated more stability and strength than a peg. However, it is just as well that they used the peg as they were attempting to use a word that would fool every one but themselves and yet leave them an instrument for accomplishing a design more important to the purposes of the Board than sustaining the market. For in putting up the peg price of \$1.25 at Minneapolis, \$1.18 at Chicago, and \$1.15 at Kansas City first as basis for loans to members of co-operatives on wheat, and a loan value of 16 cents on cotton their true purpose was inveigle the wary, or bribe the unwilling into joining the co-ops. If you wanted any proof the action of the board in refusing to follow the market down with their loan values or buying basis when wheat went more than ten cents below their peg prices and cotton a cent and half per pound lower you surely have it.

They knew then as they do now that the American producer is not going to join the co-op in mass unless it could be demonstrated that unquestionably he was going to be sure to get some financial advantage from it.

Bribery.—Accordingly they have endeavored to fool the farmer into joining by the very temporary expedient of making it financially to his advantage to join by giv-

ing him a loan on cotton above the market and also a loan on wheat above the market with the distinct understanding if an advance should come sufficient to repay the loan and leave an additional payment to be made to the farmer he would get it, while if the market continued at the discount then prevailing under the loan, or widened, the Government would absorb the loss.

The incongruity, the injustice, the rank perfidy of such acts haven't had even the mitigating circumstance that the whole mass of wheat and cotton producers were to be the beneficiaries. Less than 15 per cent of them if it had been time of the year when the farmers owned their crops could have profited by the values thus established. And yet the farmers of this country are expected to believe they are to become the beneficiaries of Government assistance.

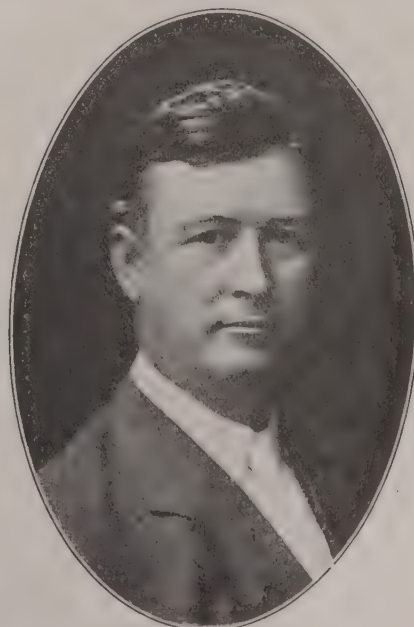
The Board apparently proceeds on the theory of the confidence man, that you have first to be fooled before you can be picked.

The Millers' Agreement.—Their recent proposal to the mills is even more designing and dangerous. They make their proposition apparently with a view to supplying the mills with wheat for export trade in flour. If they can secure enough co-op adherents at harvest time to give them a flood of wheat they would gladly fill every mill elevator in the country with wheat and keep them full with 3 or 3½ per cent government money, paying the mills a carrying charge until such time, and as the mills would grind the wheat at the market price. This would be so greatly to the advantage of the mills, eliminating as it would hedging costs, carrying charges, interest, and insurance and giving them the added advantage of rental for the use of their elevators which they use now solely at their own expense for storing their supplies, that they would gladly join in the plan and find it profitable far beyond their present system with a total elimination of risk, a considerable abbreviation of expense that would guarantee the alliance of the mills and the co-ops. Thus the grain dealer would be quickly and effectively eliminated so far as wheat was concerned.

In a few years, however, with this system working smoothly, with the growing importance and power of the co-op why should they not demand the mills, and with Government money acquire them? The thing would grow by what it fed upon to the final and complete destruction of the most cherished and most valuable of American qualities—that of individual initiative and enterprise.

Co-op Farm Machinery Factories?—I am wondering what Mr. Legge would say if the government, through co-op suggestions, should conclude that the International Harvester Company was making too much money on farm machinery and that therefore the co-ops should be organized, financed, and subsidized to produce farm machinery cheaper and that to this end every farmer in the U. S. should be organized into groups

(Concluded on page 745)



Ben E. Clement
Leon Junction, Tex.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Will Help Superintendents to Organize

Grain Dealers Journal: I am glad you are still trying to help the grain trade to greater efficiency. I think your idea of organizing a Fraternity of Terminal Elevator Superintendents is fine and I will be glad to come to Chicago and help in the work. Wishing you success, I am J. B. Gillespie, Supt. Halliday Elevator, Cairo, Ill.

A Fraternity of Terminal Elevators Would Improve Service

Grain Dealers Journal: I have discussed the organizing of a Superintendents' Ass'n with several men in charge of terminal elevators and all seem to think such an organization would prove very helpful and result in the more efficient handling of all terminal houses. The superintendents have many problems in common which could be discussed with advantage to all concerned. I have yet to meet a man who doubts the efficacy of such an organization. I do hope others will write their convictions in the matter.—C. E. Wood, Supt. of Elevators, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

Is Big Business Dictating to Uncle Sam?

Grain Dealers Journal: One of the most thoughtful country elevator operators in the Southwest advances the idea that big farm machinery interests may be dictating to our government and I wonder if he is right. It occurred to him that maybe this whole farm board business may be a well thought out scheme on the part of certain financially interested officials of farm machinery manufacturing companies.

The plan, he outlined, might be conception of a farm board, appointed by the President. The next step would be getting the right man, favorable to them, appointed as the principal and most influential member of the board. The following step would be incurring the ill will of foreign buyers of wheat, so they would be disposed to favor buying from other countries than the United States. Increased production in other countries to meet world demands would create need for farm machinery to lower the cost of production and make production on a large scale possible. Apparently this has been worked out.

We have the Farm Board. Legge is chairman of the board. European buyers are attempting to boycott American wheat. Foreign countries have set up high import duties on American wheat in retaliation for our high tariffs and our attempts to control the price of wheat. American manufacturers of farm machinery are widely rumored to have been selling tractors, combines and other farm machinery in Russia and other foreign countries at prices far below what they demand in this country. This country is already pretty well supplied with farm machinery.

Having this country pretty well organized on the farm machinery proposition it would be natural for a manufacturer to wish for new and broader fields. Russia, India, the Argentine, Australia and other wheat producing countries is the answer. Millions of acres of virgin soil waiting only for the plow share, tilling equipment and harvesting machinery to blossom into food for the world bread basket. The principal

competing production suffering from badly crippled export trade.

Can you conceive of a brighter scheme, for farm machinery manufacturers?—J. M. C.

Look Out for Incompetent Scale Inspectors

Grain Dealers Journal: It has come to our attention through various sources that in sections of Illinois and Indiana and possibly in other communities scale users are being solicited for scale service by a Mr. A. J. Lassack (alias Paul Smith) who is fraudulently representing himself as a mechanic in the Service Department of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., competent to service Fairbanks and other makes of scales. In some sections of Indiana he has also represented himself to be a member of the State Department of Weights and Measures as an inspector.

The statements this party makes are unfounded and misleading as he is in no manner connected with Fairbanks scale service now, nor at any other time. Neither is he competent to adjust or service scales in the field and most of his work from investigation, has been very unsatisfactory, often totally unnecessary, and there have been some cases where he has absolutely ruined a perfectly good scale by grinding the knife edges and other improper practices in the field.

Mr. I. L. Miller, Indiana State Food & Drug Commissioner wishes to warn scale owners of this man and has asked their help in apprehending him. The man has worked through the entire corn belt in Illinois and Indiana and possibly as far east as Ohio keeping fast enough on the jump to evade apprehension.—Very truly, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., W. D. Clark, Manager, Scale Department, Chicago.

Do Previous Grading Records Influence Board of Appeal?

Grain Dealers Journal: We understand that when federal inspection is called on a car of grain which has not met the expectations of the shipper or his representative, the record of the previous inspection goes to the federal supervision office with the new sample. When Board of Appeal is called the records of both the previous inspections go to the Board with the fresh sample.

Folks are influenced by what has been done before if they know about it. We cannot imagine the federal supervisors or the members of the Board of Appeal any less human than other folks, or any less likely to be influenced.

Time after time we've sat in meetings of grain dealers when representatives from various stations were called upon to report on the crops in their territory. In nearly every case, where two representatives from a station were reporting, the second showed the influence of the first. If the dealers were on friendly terms the second would concur with the first; if they were not, the second would likely be at wide variance with the first. We suspect that where the latter was true a lot of the difference was due to just plain contrariness.

With the records of previous inspections before them, how can federal inspectors or Board of Appeal members remain uninfluenced? We believe previous inspection records should be sealed or kept independent of each appeal inspection.—Oklahoman.

Sample Inspections

In the current "Grain Inspectors' Letter," put out by the Federal Grain Supervision Dept., U. S. D. A., is to be found the following, in reference to sample inspections:

It is becoming more and more customary for inspectors to receive samples through the mails with request for inspection. Many dealers and farmers at non-inspection points want this information in connection with purchases or sales of grain. When the interested parties have agreed on the sample it offers a way to settle dispute as to grade.

The inspector's responsibility is in grading the sample and the approved form of "sample inspection" certificate should be used. This form clearly states that the grade applies only to the sample submitted. At least a pint or more of the sample should be submitted in an air-tight container for moisture test and the entire sample should be at least two quarts in size. Inspectors can be of considerable help to the trade if they bring these specifications to the attention of those who submit samples.

When samples are received without a portion in air-tight container, the following notation is approved for use on the certificate: "Portion of sample for moisture determination not received in air-tight container."

Many inspectors are finding the sample inspection business a source of revenue, and by observing the points outlined above they can be of considerable service to the trade and at the same time they will avoid becoming involved in disputes over lots of grain which they did not sample.

The highest monthly record ever made by exports of American agricultural implements was registered in February, \$21,272,477, or 100 per cent more than in February, 1929, largely due to shipments to Russia, mostly of tractors, indicating a purpose on the part of foreign nations to be independent of the food price boosters of Canada and the United States aided as they are by government.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

June 13-14. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Lewiston, Ida.

June 14. Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

June 16-17. Montana Farmers & Independent Grain Dealers Ass'n at Havre, Mont.

June 16-17. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June—Iowa Farmer Elevator Managers at Fort Dodge.

June 17. Five States convention sponsored by the Grain Exchange at St. Joseph, Mo.

June 18. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n mid-summer meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.

June 19-20. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 19-21. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va.

June 23-24. Farm Seed Ass'n of No. America, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

June 25-27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

July 7, 8. National Hay Ass'n at Columbus, O.

July 3-4.—The Fraternity of Terminal Elvtr. Superintendents of North America, at Chicago, Ill.

Aug. —. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Grain Market Factors

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	267,612,000	480,252,000	432,792,000
Argentine	140,202,000	187,052,000	152,872,000
Australian	56,216,000	102,760,000	63,319,000
Indian	304,000	288,000	4,440,000
Russian	5,704,000	.....	4,744,000
Others	57,126,000	42,436,000	32,920,000
Total	527,164,000	812,778,000	691,087,000
Season .....	.....	914,862,000	789,925,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	1,747,000	30,228,000	13,951,000
Argentine	83,076,000	105,685,000	120,147,000
Argentin	1,038,000	7,739,000	7,680,000
Russian	6,792,000	8,000	680,000
Others	30,924,000	5,987,000	22,123,000
Total	123,577,000	149,647,000	164,581,000
Season .....	.....	270,604,000	340,528,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	4,451,000	19,787,000	9,018,000
Argentine	17,040,000	23,126,000	24,123,000
Others	35,674,000	12,390,000	12,790,000
Total	57,165,000	55,303,000	45,931,000
Season .....	.....	62,908,000	56,660,000

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Mar. 15.....	157,897,000	5,275,000	163,172,000
Mar. 22.....	155,551,000	5,087,000	160,638,000
Mar. 29.....	153,290,000	4,886,000	158,176,000
Apr. 5.....	150,534,000	4,668,000	155,202,000
Apr. 12.....	147,359,000	4,292,000	151,651,000
Apr. 19.....	143,403,000	3,942,000	147,345,000
Apr. 26.....	137,778,000	3,967,000	143,745,000
May 3.....	136,358,000	3,957,000	140,315,000
May 10.....	129,309,000	4,055,000	133,364,000
May 17.....	125,245,000	3,370,000	128,615,000
May 24.....	121,450,000	3,287,000	124,737,000
May 31.....	119,682,000	3,353,000	123,035,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Mar. 15.....	197,526,000	360,698,000	50,900,000
Mar. 22.....	194,067,000	354,705,000	47,400,000
Mar. 29.....	192,754,000	350,930,000	45,200,000
Apr. 5.....	189,075,000	344,277,000	46,800,000
Apr. 12.....	187,419,000	339,070,000	48,600,000
Apr. 19.....	184,717,000	332,062,000	47,100,000
Apr. 26.....	181,981,000	325,726,000	45,299,000
May 3.....	177,424,000	317,739,000	44,200,000
May 10.....	171,578,000	304,942,000	43,600,000
May 17.....	164,911,000	293,526,000	42,500,000
May 24.....	156,071,000	280,808,000	43,200,000
May 31.....	147,801,000	270,836,000	43,800,000

Total American Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—			
Mar. 15.....	411,598,000	Apr. 26.....	370,926,000
Mar. 22.....	402,105,000	May 3.....	361,939,000
Mar. 29.....	396,130,000	May 10.....	348,542,000
Apr. 5.....	391,077,000	May 17.....	336,026,000
Apr. 12.....	387,670,000	May 24.....	324,008,000
Apr. 19.....	379,162,000	May 31.....	314,636,000

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago decreased 440,000 bu. last week and corn 15,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	9,211,000	9,651,000	8,515,000
Corn	543,000	558,000	2,015,000
Oats	1,591,000	1,949,000	866,000
Rye	3,905,000	3,913,000	1,284,000

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on May 30, 1930, and the corresponding weeks in 1929 and 1928:

	May 30, 1930	June 1, 1929	May 25, 1928
Wheat	4,358,603	5,178,658	2,036,897
Oats	1,579,650	528,573	201,686
Barley	962,997	91,676	984
Rye	3,820,719	1,378,616	448,536
Corn	744,962	1,288,952	1,438,174
Total	11,466,931	8,466,475	4,126,277

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	June 7, 1930	June 8, 1929	June 9, 1928
Wheat	15,424,000	25,394,000	12,817,000
Oats	166,000	653,000	273,000
Rye	188,000	557,000	494,000
Barley	2,376,000	4,020,000	906,000

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stock in all positions in Chicago decreased 926,000 bu. last week; rye, 6,000 bu. and barley, 1,000 bu. Corn increased 266,000 bu., and oats, 202,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	9,291	5,729	15,020,000	13,138,000
Corn	543	1,448	2,991,000	4,828,000
Oats	1,591	1,957	3,548,000	2,519,000
Rye	3,905	2,505	6,410,000	2,861,000
Barley	1	194	195,000	563,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 2.....	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 2 to May 31	168,730,000	190,787,000	221,624,000
Shipments Nov. 2 to May 31	102,102,000	112,671,000	116,977,000
Stks. on May 31.....	8,112,000	11,046,000	22,700,000
Consumption Nov. 2 to May 31.....	61,434,000	68,122,000	100,035,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Aug. 1.....	5,643,000	1,148,000	8,892,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to May 31	126,552,000	127,451,000	141,382,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to May 31	101,601,000	89,280,000	103,815,000
Stks. on May 31.....	10,906,000	7,560,000	5,381,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to May 31.....	19,688,000	31,759,000	41,078,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on July 1.....	86,055,000	33,765,000	15,533,000
Receipts July 1 to May 31	407,764,000	504,297,000	477,614,000
Shipments July 1 to May 31	278,271,000	315,851,000	310,335,000
Stks. on May 31.....	98,640,000	89,022,000	42,505,000
Consumption July 1 to May 31.....	117,410,000	133,189,000	140,307,000

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Feb. 8.....	159,684,000	124,369,000	75,795,000	55,354,000
Feb. 15.....	159,052,000	123,629,000	74,219,000	55,970,000
Feb. 22.....	157,444,000	123,315,000	73,380,000	54,883,000
Mar. 1.....	155,550,000	123,432,000	71,357,000	53,306,000
Mar. 8.....	155,729,000	123,937,000	69,849,000	52,748,000
Mar. 15.....	153,561,000	123,514,000	68,297,000	51,845,000
Mar. 22.....	151,252,000	123,213,000	68,660,000	50,321,000
Mar. 29.....	149,385,000	122,572,000	67,364,000	48,653,000
Apr. 5.....	146,548,000	122,119,000	66,357,000	47,526,000
Apr. 12.....	143,519,000	121,250,000	65,151,000	46,012,000
Apr. 19.....	139,594,000	118,246,000	63,620,000	41,977,000
Apr. 26.....	136,190,000	114,787,000	61,697,000	38,295,000
May 3.....	132,858,000	112,684,000	59,476,000	34,768,000
May 10.....	126,310,000	108,453,000	57,269,000	31,751,000
May 17.....	122,246,000	103,326,000	54,093,000	30,271,000
May 24.....	118,435,000	98,393,000	50,616,000	28,291,000
May 31.....	116,846,000	96,427,000	48,627,000	27,222,000
June 7.....	114,483,000	94,487,000	47,089,000	24,721,000

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Feb. 8.....	17,174,000	27,963,000	37,482,000	42,659,000
Feb. 15.....	18,929,000	31,665,000	38,456,000	43,571,000
Feb. 22.....	21,067,000	32,488,000	37,936,000	45,103,000
Mar. 1.....	22,667,000	33,302,000	40,998,000	47,337,000
Mar. 8.....	24,220,000	34,168,000	44,147,000	48,821,000
Mar. 15.....	24,745,000	34,298,000	45,542,000	48,837,000
Mar. 22.....	24,497,000	34,539,000	44,154,000	48,330,000
Mar. 29.....	23,532,000	34,150,000	43,856,000	47,244,000
Apr. 5.....	23,336,000	33,583,000	41,320,000	45,658,000
Apr. 12.....	23,380,000	33,470,000	40,960,000	43,763,000
Apr. 19.....	23,641,000	30,853,000	37,388,000	40,171,000
Apr. 26.....	21,868,000	28,194,000	33,556,000	36,221,000
May 3.....	19,986,000	25,687,000	31,315,000	34,850,000
May 10.....	17,056,000	22,827,000	31,127,000	33,357,000
May 17.....	13,984,000	19,481,000	28,131,000	31,622,000
May 24.....	11,762,000	16,596,000	26,362,000	29,639,000
May 31.....	10,825,000	14,259,000	25,496,000	29,961,000
June 7.....	10,266,000	12,665,000	23,237,000	32,109,000

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Feb. 1.....	24,471,000	13,611,000	20,350,000	45,108,000
Feb. 8.....	23,627,000	13,633,000	20,900,000	44,812,000
Feb. 15.....	23,194,000	14,432,000	20,824,000	44,348,000
Feb. 22.....	22,661,000	14,593,000	20,407,000	43,544,000
Mar. 1.....	21,673,000	14,898,000	19,791,000	42,556,000
Mar. 8.....	20,449,000	14,671,000	18,769,000	41,214,000
Mar. 15.....	19,573,000	13,925,000	17,660,000	40,314,000
Mar. 22.....	18,777,000	13,119,000	16,970,000	38,958,000
Mar. 29.....	18,349,000	12,609,000	15,746,000	37,145,000
Apr. 5.....	17,860,000	11,200,000	14,900,000	35,450,000
Apr. 12.....	17,439,000	11,110,000	13,676,000	34,096,000
Apr. 19.....	16,724,000	10,484,000	12,490,000	32,679,000
Apr. 26.....	16,565,000	10,774,000	11,168,000	29,573,000
May 3.....	16,242,000	10,276,000	9,919,000	26,447,000
May 10.....	14,250,000	10,234,000	8,627,000	24,040,000
May 17.....	13,012,000	9,393,000	7,683,000	22,493,000
May 24.....	12,219,000	9,427,000	6,817,000	21,843,000
May 31.....	12,652,000	9,280,000	7,086,000	20,502,000
June 7.....	12,644,000	8,176,000	6,137,000	20,343,000

World wheat exports since the first of last July are nearly 244,000,000 bus. less than for the corresponding period a year ago, and while Canada and the U. S. have the bulk of the surplus and would be glad to dispose of it, what will eventually happen, remains a conundrum. Europe, the great consuming section of the world, harvests her crop at about the same time as does North America, and if her "grow more wheat" campaigns are successful, next fall may see an even greater congestion on this side of the Atlantic, than was experienced in 1929.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Omaha, Neb.—Grain business quiet and very little moving.—Art Torkelson.

Helmer, Ind., May 26.—Not much grain of any kind in farmers' hands; getting scarce. N.

Chickasha, Okla., June 2.—New wheat is being shipped out of Temple. It is reported to be first grade. Receipts are commencing from 5 to 7 days earlier than a year ago.

The compulsory mixing of rye flour with wheat has been discontinued in Germany. The import tariff on foreign flour is expected to be further increased.

A vote taken by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has made grain stores in Superior, Wis., elevators to the amount of 20,000,000 bushels deliverable on Minneapolis futures contracts. Elevator receipts in Duluth to the amount of 20,000,000 bushels are already deliverable.

The largest conference ever held on farm marketing is scheduled to be held at Columbus, Ohio, in co-operation with Ohio State University from June 16 to July 23, according to plans made public here today by Charles W. Holman, secretary of the American Institute of Co-operation.

Corn Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Boston	1,175			
Chicago	4,929,000	2,282,000	3,565,000	4,743,000
Cincinnati	585,500	249,200	427,500	589,400
Denver	693,000	456,000	162,000	177,000
Duluth	93,464	5,459	658,550	322,465
Ft. William		4,854		4,854
Ft. Worth	310,000	310,500	146,000	103,500
Galveston				25,714
Hutchinson	166,500	215,000		
Indianapolis	1,927,500	784,000	1,764,000	1,290,000
Kansas City	2,019,500	2,004,000	3,024,000	2,908,500
Milwaukee	614,200	446,960	1,021,185	2,264,433
Minneapolis	564,310	549,590	670,030	947,340
New Orleans	75,909	162,543	12,428	204,988
Omaha	1,099,000	792,400	3,921,400	1,603,000
Peoria	2,004,400	1,569,150	999,000	534,750
Philadelphia	7,456	22,672		
Portland, Ore.	151,200	145,250		375
St. Louis	1,941,800	2,055,200	2,046,725	1,785,130
San Francisco	65,000	127,100		
Superior	52,031	3,397	386,190	
Toledo	100,000	61,000	5,000	11,000
Wichita	128,700	210,600	101,400	122,200

Barley Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Boston		153,199		361,500
Chicago	326,000	549,000	98,000	226,000
Cincinnati	1,600	1,600		9,600
Denver	70,400	46,400		14,400
Duluth	109,257	1,010,035	364,234	682,800
Ft. William	636,962	3,410,533	888,849	3,568,266
Ft. Worth	51,200	17,600	81,600	
Galveston				30,393
Hutchinson	20,800	16,000		
Indianapolis	4,500			
Kansas City	59,200	78,400	91,200	36,800
Milwaukee	964,275	495,390	136,400	139,440
Minneapolis	828,950	778,630	983,950	1,122,640
New Orleans		252,226		29,648
Omaha	70,400	35,200	83,200	11,200
Peoria	393,200	265,600	120,450	28,000
Philadelphia	1,248			65,000
Portland, Ore.	3,750	43,200		
St. Louis	44,800	17,600	32,000	14,400
San Francisco	1,407,021	567,832		92,733
Superior	109,496	914,013	67,300	682,800
Toledo	4,000	4,000		
Wichita	28,600	19,500	19,500	3,900

Rye Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Boston	2,100			
Chicago	28,000	539,000	2,073,000	353,000
Cincinnati	1,400		1,400	
Denver	2,800			
Duluth	537,149	361,371	20,900	437,693
Ft. William	278,807	644,727	211,248	920,653
Indianapolis	1,500			
Kansas City	10,500		4,500	1,500
Milwaukee	210,000	32,315	7,625	56,940
Minneapolis	394,860	478,640	242,320	566,770
New Orleans		34,194		42,039
Omaha	16,800	21,000	7,000	12,000
Peoria	1,200	6,000	1,200	
Philadelphia	1,874			
Portland, Ore.	1,250			
St. Louis	16,900	6,500	1,300	1,300
Superior	28,124	221,644	10,173	233,570
Toledo	6,000	1,000	2,000	7,000

Oats Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Boston	41,400	56,200		20,800
Chicago	3,882,000	3,942,000	1,842,000	2,492,000
Cincinnati	213,000	238,000	224,000	198,000
Denver	102,000	56,000	8,000	10,000
Duluth	199,654	10,365	698,807	507,714
Ft. William	856,888	4,965,824	2,144,128	4,704,079
Ft. Worth	180,000	62,000	68,000	62,000
Hutchinson		6,000		
Indianapolis	926,000	708,000	1,008,000	1,028,000
Kansas City	666,000	320,000	534,000	220,000
Milwaukee	380,520	390,250	2,149,500	1,510,584
Minneapolis	806,680	1,010,720	2,628,100	1,079,780
New Orleans	71,000	54,997	30,034	75,603
Omaha	804,000	414,000	1,102,000	704,000
Peoria	461,000	558,000	508,500	532,800
Philadelphia	36,021	124,798		39,946
Portland, Ore.	54,000	55,100	9,330	1,181
St. Louis	1,715,200	2,038,600	2,003,610	1,453,031
San Francisco	65,000	9,500		
Superior	28,695	23,959	154,838	12,687
Toledo	439,000	780,000	494,000	590,000
Wichita	6,000	12,000	3,000	3,000

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Suit charging misappropriation of more than \$2,000,000 by officers of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Ass'n, and asking appointment of a receiver to handle the affairs of the association, which was alleged to be insolvent, was filed in District court.

Careful Records Show Costs

D. J. Donahoe, Sr., successful and well-known Oklahoma grain dealer, talking to a group meeting at Ponca City a few days ago, referred to the importance of knowing costs. He said:

"One of the faults of the early grain dealers in this country, with which we had to contend in our local meetings, was carelessness in keeping records, or failure to keep any records at all. Our dealers did not know their costs.

"To know costs accurate and detailed records are necessary and knowledge of costs is often the difference between success and failure. How can a man know whether or not he is taking sufficient margin if he doesn't know what it costs him to handle grain?

"In the old days if an elevator handled no more than 100,000 bus. of grain in a season it was a pretty small elevator at a pretty small station. Now the average volume is little more than half of that, and costs per bu. have accordingly increased. Accurate and detailed records are today more important than ever."

Wheat Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Boston		39,987	270,540	164,000
Chicago	999,000	378,000	4,869,000	968,000
Cincinnati	444,800	60,200	225,600	134,400
Denver	329,600	294,400	44,800	19,600
Duluth	2,533,175	5,681,932	6,498,042	10,599,464
Ft. William	7,406,274	13,839,278	21,962,932	24,633,839
Fort Worth	564,800	560,000	769,600	1,068,800
Galveston			361,557	919,003
Houston			372,000	57,502
Hutchinson	969,600	1,195,200		
Indianapolis	648,000	213,000	124,000	77,000
Kansas City	3,128,850	2,721,870	4,030,450	2,994,900
Milwaukee	60,060	155,400	111,600	62,625
Minneapolis	4,158,110	5,263,020	2,901,320	3,191,000
New Orleans	1,881,230	203,904	935,288	234,315
Omaha	704,000	820,800	1,415,400	1,674,400
Peoria	94,800	202,000	94,800	184,800
Philadelphia	95,077	497,005	778,749	615,545
Portland, Ore.	1,668,950	1,081,700	1,076,613	977,132
St. Louis	2,500,400	1,839,600	2,591,085	1,819,800
San Francisco	207,000	126,700		
Superior	1,827,535	4,421,380	3,131,872	7,315,247
Toledo	1,601,000	630,000	240,000	638,000
Wichita	451,500	663,600	1,056,000	809,200

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel and bran and shorts, in dollars per ton, for May delivery, at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Wheat									
	May 28	May 29	May 31	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 9
Chicago	107 3/4	107 3/4	108 1/2	107	107 1/2	105 1/2	106 3/4	107	106 1/2	107 1/2
Winnipeg	112 1/2	112 3/4	114 1/4	113	111 1/2	111 3/4	112 3/4	113 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2
Liverpool	117 1/2	117 1/2	118	116 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Kansas City	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	99 1/2	100 1/2	98 3/4	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	100 1/2
Minneapolis	106 3/4	106 3/4	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 3/4	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Duluth, durum	96 1/2	97 1/2	99	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	95 1/2
St. Louis	106	106	107	105 3/4	106 1/2	104 3/4	104 3/4	105 1/2	104 3/4	105 1/2
Milwaukee	107 3/4	107 3/4	108 1/2	107	107 1/2	105 1/2	106 3/4	107	106 1/2	107 1/2
	Corn									
	May 28	May 29	May 31	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 9
Chicago	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	81	81 1/2	81	82 1/4	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 1/2
Kansas City	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	79 1/2	79	80 1/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	80 1/4
St. Louis	80 3/4	80 3/4	81	81 3/4	82	81 1/2	83 1/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	83 1/4
Milwaukee	80 1/2	80	80 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
	Oats									
	May 28	May 29	May 31	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 9
Chicago	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 3/4	40	40 1/2
Winnipeg	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Minneapolis	36 1/2	36	36	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Milwaukee	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 3/4	39 3/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
	Rye									
	May 28	May 29	May 31	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 9
Chicago	63 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	63	63 1/2	62	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 3/4	62 3/4
Winnipeg	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Minneapolis	63 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	63	62 3/4	63 1/2	61 3/4	62 1/2
Duluth	63	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2	62 3/4	63 1/2	62 3/4	61 3/4	62 1/2
	Barley									
	May 28	May 29	May 31	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 9
Minneapolis	50	50	50	49 3/4	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4	50 1/4	50	50 1/4

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

St Francis, Tex., May 27.—Our prospects for a 40-bu. per acre crop have vanished. Now we need rain to produce 8 bus. per acre.—C F. Egan.

Helmer, Ind., May 26.—Wheat is fair with about same acreage as last year. None will be plowed up. Oats about same acreage as last year, only looking fair. Corn about same acreage; just finishing planting; poor stand of that that has come up; considerable replanting.—X.

Springfield, Ill., June 4.—Corn is mostly planted and the fields are clean, but there has been considerable replanting. Some is yellow in the more northern counties. Oats and winter wheat are spotted. Wheat is heading short over scattered areas and oat heads are on short straw largely thruout the central and south. Moisture and warmth are needed.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Cleveland, O. June 3.—Wheat is good, medium, and poor. The extreme north and south and east central seems to figure 80% or better. The northern central is poor, some places as low as 10%. Balance of the territory, the south central seems about 50%. It is our opinion the State as a whole will probably run 50%. Oats were practically all planted in March and made very good progress. During April there was a dry spell and it looked as though the oats would suffer considerably but showers came in time. The oats at the present look very good. In some sections where the wheat was poor, oats were sown. It is predicted that the oats will be of good quality and heavy test weight. On account of the early sowing of oats, the farmers were able to prepare the ground for corn early and in the central and southern section, corn was planted early in April. At that time the ground was in splendid condition for planting and the corn is now mostly three to six inches out of the ground. There is some complaint of cut worm and some corn is being replanted. In the northern section, the farmers delayed planting until the first week in May. By this time, account of dry weather, the ground was so hard that it was difficult to plant. Recent rains, however, have made it possible to complete the planting of corn in these northern sections. At the present time, the prospects in Ohio

are very good for an early large and fine quality crop of corn.—The Cleveland Grain Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 4.—While the weather since has left much to be desired from the standpoint of the growing crops, the conditions during the past few days have overcome much of the earlier deleterious effects. Temperatures have been unseasonably low and frosts have not been infrequent. What small damage might have resulted from the cold weather has been largely offset by deeper root growth and sturdier stooling. High winds have prevailed over the entire territory and have taken some toll of the late sown flax. However, it is not too late to reseed flax and this is being generally done. Grain fields were badly whipped and many of them show red as a result of the damaged leaf tips. Small grains are in the grass stage and are not far enough advanced to have been seriously injured. The most extensive complaints of wind damage have come from western North Dakota and Montana, and the need of rain was imperative to stop drifting. The first few days of June have brought the needed relief in both warmer temperatures and general rains. As a result, the prospects for good crops thruout the Northwest at present are very satisfactory. Extended inquiry was made into the results of damage done to flax by the frosts. We believe the net losses too have been very small. Flax just showing above the ground was injured, but as most of the early sown flax was in the two-leaf stage and the late sown flax was not above the ground, the losses were immaterial. Much of the early planted corn has had to be replanted, due to the seed rotting rather than germinating during the cold weather and due to the ravages of cutworms in certain sections. Again this is not important at the present time as this is the height of the corn planting season. Throughout the corn territory corn planting will be completed within the next ten days. Fields of rye which winter killed have been plowed up and reseeded to barley and oats. The rye that wintered satisfactorily is heading out and gives promise of a fair yield. As crops are a week to ten days earlier than average, and as there is sufficient moisture to carry the plant for some time, conditions should improve rapidly as generally at this time fields show both good stand and color and give evidence of a healthy and vigorous growth.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by T. P. Heffelfinger.

Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., Abbeville, La., filed ser. No. 299,398, the word "Lastarmco", for stock and poultry feed.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture occupies over 40 buildings in Washington.

Farm Relief Agitators Flayed

(Continued from page 741)

for purchase from the co-op farm machinery factory solely. That would probably get under Mr. Legge's skin.

He would probably be able then to get the viewpoint of those engaged in the great business of buying, handling, processing, and distributing the farm products of this nation. He would no doubt readily conclude that was an unwarranted invasion of private business and the operators and stockholders of the International Harvester Company would immediately declare that such action was in effect a practical confiscation of their property and business.

Act Wholly Unsound.—It is my deliberate judgment that the Farm Relief Act is revolutionary in its concept, destructive in its purposes, dangerous in its designs, wholly unsound and unworkable.

Lest you misunderstand my opposition to the Farm Relief Act and Farm Board let me address myself for a few minutes to the question of Farm Relief, for there is a farm problem. I assert, however, that the farm problem is not a government problem any more than the difficulties of grain men, the losses of merchants, the slowing down of manufacturing, and shipping, the declining revenues of transportation, the shrinking value of stocks and bonds or any other industrial or business difficulty is a government problem. The chief problem of agriculture is meeting the growing tax demands of extravagant and wasteful governments. These tax burdens reach him in multiplied ways. The tax burden laid upon the railroads by local, state, and federal governments being so enormous and burdensome are reflected to the farmer in high freight rates that despoil him of his substance as the products of the farm move into distribution and as the products of manufacture move toward the farm.

Relief from excessive taxation, and insurance against crop hazards would give the farmer all the aid he would need from outside sources. Within himself he has the power to bring his own relief.

The industrious, wise, small farmer is the hardest individual in this country to hurt. With his poultry, his garden, his cows, and hogs properly proportioned and cared for his living is practically assured. His money crop may fluctuate in value, but he can greatly minimize the effects of fluctuating values by keeping out of debt and selling when it is to his advantage.

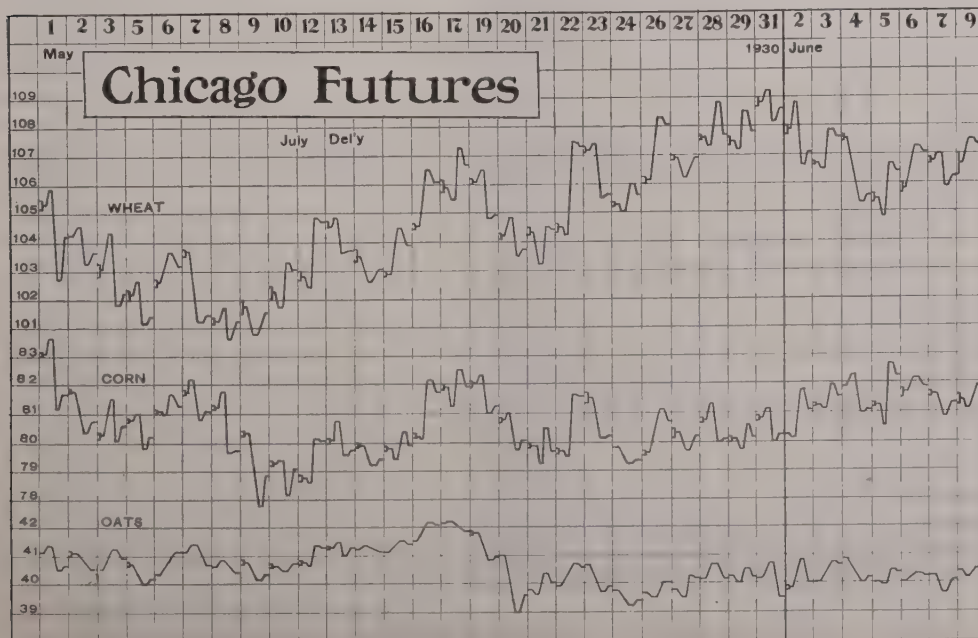
So, gentlemen of the commercial and business world, you will have to lead the battle against the destructive forces that are gathered in our name but without our authority, assailing you and threatening the fundamentals of this government, confident when the test comes that the patriotism, the wisdom and common sense of that vast unorganized and unorganizable mass of American producers will vindicate itself and your unassailable position.

Eat More Bread

Agitation has been started for a nation wide propaganda looking to an increased consumption of wheat. The advocacy of wheat conservation during the World War is blamed, in part for a decreased per capita consumption and food faddists are blamed for some of it.

Just how our people could be induced to use more white bread is a hard question to answer. The present mania for a slender figure precludes the suggestion that our women should eat a couple of extra slices a day. Furthermore, no propaganda will enlarge the capacity of our stomachs, and eating more bread would automatically call for eating less of something else, thus doubtless hitting American agriculture in another sensitive spot.

Perhaps, however, something in this specific direction could be accomplished if the Farm Board, its various wheat organizations, the farm bureaus and the farmers individually got vigorously behind some concrete plan. If they can't, and if we have practically lost our foreign markets for wheat and wheat flour, as many say we have, about the only other alternative is to have Congress pass a law, requiring that each person over 3 years old eat an extra slice of bread a day.



New Headquarters . . . *at an old address*

We are going back to our old home—the Board of Trade Building. It is true that a strikingly fine new building, architecturally distinguished and monumental in its proportions, has displaced the old structure. But our hearts have always been with the old address.

For over thirty years we occupied ground floor space in the historic old Board of Trade building. Soon, however—as soon as the space can be made ready for us—we shall be located on the twenty-second floor of the new structure.

Complete and up to the minute facilities are already being installed—facilities that will enable us to offer our clients the finest type of trading service, in surroundings keyed to the progressive spirit of our modern times.

A later announcement will give the exact date of our removal.

(MEMBERS)

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE	NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE	NEW YORK CURB (ASSOCIATE)
CHICAGO CURB EXCHANGE	NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE	NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
MINNEAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	NEW YORK RUBBER EXCHANGE
PEORIA BOARD OF TRADE	NEW YORK COFFEE & SUGAR EXCHANGE
TOLEDO PRODUCE EXCHANGE	BUFFALO CORN EXCHANGE
ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE	WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

LAMSON BROS. & Co.

Established 1874

STOCKS BONDS GRAIN COTTON

166 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD—TELEPHONE WABASH 2400

Building the World's Grain Market

The early settlers of the vast prairies of our middle states were all agriculturists and had little thought or need of markets. They produced only the necessities for their own families and borrowed from neighbors when failure crowned their efforts. As the more industrious farmers of some sections enlarged their acreage under cultivation and crop failures rewarded the efforts of farmers in distant sections, intersectional trading arose and the more enterprising farmers began to produce a surplus every year. This surplus was hauled long distances in ox carts and frequently disposed of by barter, for salt, sugar, flour, pork, muslin, calico or other products commonly found on the shelves of the pioneer merchant.

In the early days of the Chicago market, wheat was delivered to Chicago buyers by farmers who had driven many, many miles because in Chicago they could get cash for their grain. Most of the transactions in grains were by private dealing and outsiders had little definite knowledge of the prices paid by the foreign buyer or received by the country producer. Naturally, a demand arose for the establishment of a public market place where all transactions in grain would be correctly registered and given to the outside world of producers and consumers for their guidance in their sales and purchases.

The town of Chicago was organized in 1833 and immediately became an active trading center for food and the necessities of life. The rapid increase in the volume of grain delivered by farmers to various buyers many blocks apart and sold at prices covering a wide range emphasized the need of a common trading place where buyers and sellers could confer on the different factors influencing values and arrive at a fairer prices for all offerings.

In hope of establishing a stable market and insuring fairer dealing for all a call was issued for a meeting of grain merchants to devise some means of insuring more nearly uniform prices each day and more equitable methods of trading. This call was signed by Wadsworth, Dyer & Chapin; George Steele, I. Birch & Co., Gurnee, Hayden & Co.; H. H. Mazie & Co.; Neff & Church; John H. Kinzie; Norton, Walker & Co.; De Wolff & Co.; Charles Walker; Thomas Hale and Raymond, Gibbs & Co.

Walker & Co., one of the firms signing the call for the first meeting to organize a grain market are generally credited with making the first shipment of grain from Chicago. It consisted of 78 bushels of wheat shipped in bags on the steamer Great Western.

Newberry & Dole early attained leadership in the city's grain trade and in 1839 loaded from their warehouse at Rush street and the river 3678 bushels of wheat into the brig Osceola for shipment to Buffalo.

On the first Monday of April, 1848, a committee reported by-laws which were adopted and the following

officers elected: Pres. Thos. Dyer; 1st Vice-Pres. Charles Walker; 2nd Vice-Pres. John P. Chapin.

Rooms were rented over Gage & Haines flour store, 101 South Water street, for \$110 per year and an invitation issued to merchants to meet there daily.

The objects of the Association set forth in a preamble to the original rules and regulations adopted more than eighty years ago continue to be binding today and are as follows:

"To maintain a Commercial Exchange; to promote uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants; to inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade; to facilitate the speedy adjustment of business disputes; to acquire and to disseminate valuable commercial and economic information; and, generally, to secure to its members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits."

The year 1848 was notable for two other important events contributing largely to the commercial progress of the city, namely, the opening of telegraph lines into the city and the receipt of the first wheat shipments by rail.

In 1850 the Board of Trade obtained a charter from the state and nine years later its powers were enlarged by the grant of a special charter.

In 1860 there were 685 members of the Board of Trade and in those days trading was done on the exchange in grain, flour, beef, hogs, hides, lumber, salt, wool, high wines, lead, fish stone, coal, wood and other commodities.

From the beginning of active trading cash prices made on the Chicago Board of Trade were wired other cities and grain merchants, generally, were led to conform to practices deemed fair and just by the best commercial minds of the day.

The far-seeing, enterprising grain merchants of ninety years ago started shipping grain to Buffalo in sailing vessels. These daring pioneers took all the chances of transportation and of vacillating markets. By degrees they established connections with eastern merchants that guaranteed them a sure market for the grain products of the western prairies which they might forward, with the natural result that they soon were handling this grain on a narrower margin.

As more railroads were built west from Chicago and lines extended farther into the grain-growing territory, the commerce of Chicago increased rapidly. As the volume of the grain trade of the progressive city at the head of Lake Michigan gained by leaps and bounds the number of merchants engaged in the business also increased, and the methods of marketing were rapidly improved to expedite the economical and efficient handling of grain on its way to the eastern consumer. Then came the development of our export trade.

The coming of the railroads brought the old flat warehouses at country



The New Board of Trade Building Dominates the Head of LaSalle Street

F. M. CROSBY, PRESIDENT

JAMES F. BELL, VICE-PRESIDENT

P. D. McMILLAN, VICE-PRESIDENT

L. N. PERRIN, VICE-PRESIDENT

Star Grain Company

716-717, 332 South La Salle Bldg.

Chicago

 Commission Merchants and Shippers

Operating Rialto Elevator, Capacity 2,500,000

MANAGING DIRECTORS

F. F. BRECKENRIDGE — ROLAND McHENRY

James E. Bennett & Co.

GRAIN
PROV'NS
SUGARSTOCKS
BONDS
RUBBERMEMBERS CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES
— PRIVATE WIRES —*Ask for Bids*WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS

CONSIGNMENTS

and orders in Futures Solicited and properly cared for in all Leading Markets

ST. LOUIS
Merchants ExchangeINDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of TradeKANSAS CITY
Board of TradePEORIA
11 Board of TradeCAIRO
403 Board of Trade

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

stations which accommodated the merchants' grain until a carload was accumulated and encouraged increased production of surplus grain. Then came the country elevator with its blind horse and that thrilling sign "CASH Paid For Grain," the slogan which sent a chill to many bartering merchants and gave the farmer money and independence in buying supplies which he had not previously known. It enabled him to buy what he wanted and in the best market. He was no longer a bartering slave at the mercy of the general storekeeper.

At first grain was sold only by kind. Neither producers, dealers or consumers ever stopped to quibble over quality or condition. With the establishment in the east of merchant mills came the discriminating wheat buyer who was quick to recognize superiority in wheat, because of the more satisfactory loaf the housewife would be able to get from his mill's flour. With the arrival of discriminating buyers came the demand for classification of wheat according to class and quality, and in 1858 we find the Chicago Board of Trade establishing the first set of rules for classifying wheat by grades. It maintained the first and only grain inspection department until 1871 when the service was taken over by the state of Illinois.

Quickly following the establishment of grades came the abandonment of the old warehouse system of handling grain in bags and the building of bulk-handling elevators with numerous bins for keeping separate the various grades of grain. With the building of these mechanical facilities for receiving, handling and loading bulk grain came the increase in the volume of grain handled by the individual merchant and a rapid increase in his investment and liability.

By degrees we find the Chicago market pioneering in the development of trading in grain for future delivery. In this way, the cash handler was able to obtain relief from some of the hazards of ownership and borrow money at a reasonable rate on his holdings with the result that he could safely

handle the surplus products of many farmers on a narrower margin than before. During the closing years of the Civil War trading in grain for future delivery became more active than ever and gave a protection to all handlers of grain that was most welcome. It also helped to stabilize prices by distributing the load of the new crops over a longer period and among a greater number of buyers. The Board collects all information regarding the production and movement of grain and of the markets of the world giving it without discrimination to the public and thereby helping to prevent violent fluctuations.

The United States Supreme Court in a decision by Justice Holmes said,

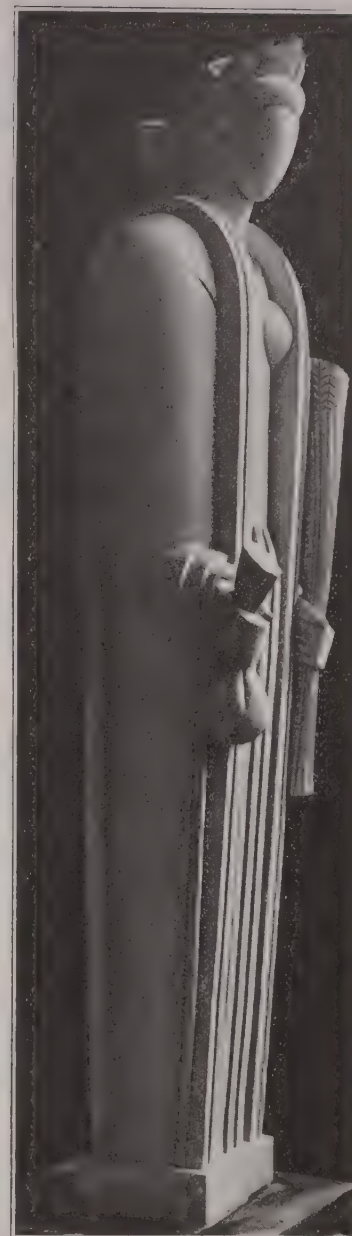
"When the Chicago Board of Trade was incorporated, we cannot doubt that it was expected to afford a market for future as well as present sales, with the necessary incidents of such a market, and while the State of Illinois allows that charter to stand, we cannot believe that the pits, merely as places where future sales are made, are forbidden by the law.

"Of course, in a modern market, contracts are not confined to sales for immediate delivery. People will endeavor to forecast the future and to make agreements according to their prophecy. Speculation of this kind by competent men is the self-adjustment of society to the probable. Its value is well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices and providing for periods of want. It is true that the success of the strong induces imitation by the weak, and that incompetent persons bring themselves to ruin by undertaking to speculate in their turn. But legislatures and courts generally have recognized that the natural evolutions of a complex society are to be touched only with a very cautious hand, and that such coarse attempts at a remedy for the waste incident to every social function as a simple prohibition and laws to stop its being are harmful and vain."

Throughout the last eighty-two years the grain merchants of the Chicago market have applied themselves to improving the methods of and facilities for marketing grain and have ever kept in mind the necessity of reducing the hazards of business by eliminating bad practices which often resulted in expensive differences and disputes.

The Chicago Board of Trade with its 1586 members is nothing more than a well-regulated public trading place. Any man who wishes to buy or sell grain can employ a member to trade for him as his interests dictate, or if he prefers to do his own trading, he can take out a membership and have a voice in the preparation of the trading rules.

Contrary to the misconception of many vote chasing politicians and scheming agitators, the Board deals in nothing, but strives to regulate the dealings of others with fairness and equity to all interests and the daily transactions are accurately reported to all corners of the world by radio, wire and mail. Nothing is under cover and the transactions of members during exchange hours must be registered on the exchange so that all interested may have full knowledge of what is actually transpiring in the grain market. And what is more, the trading in grain for future delivery which is confined to the hours the exchange is open is just as rigorously regulated as is the cash trade so that future marketing gives the far-seeing cash handler a dependable reflection of future values.



On Top the Board of Trade Tower Stands the Statue of Ceres, Goddess of Grain and Harvests

When one looks upon the great structure just dedicated to the cause of better methods in the economical marketing of grain, he cannot help but marvel at the courageous enterprise of the industrious merchants who have built up the market. Despite the discouraging influence of the perpetual waste, extravagance, graft and ignorance in Government, men of industry continue to advance in the hope of attaining greater efficiency in serving those patrons whose needs they have long made a special study. This beautiful new structure is truly a fitting memorial to the perseverance, industry and enterprise of the merchants who pioneered in the efficient marketing of grain. So Chicago has grown from a haphazard market for wagon grain to a well regulated public trading hall for the grain dealers of the entire world.

This country's exports during the first quarter of 1930 were \$285,000,000 less than for the corresponding period last year. Some of this loss is attributed to a world business depression, some to the sentiment abroad.



Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

GRAIN MERCHANTS
EXPORTERS — IMPORTERS

Chicago, Ill.

Cash and Futures

Private Wires

Clement, Curtis & Company

231 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO

Members of all principal Exchanges. Private
wire service to all leading cities in this country.

J. H. DOLE & COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1852

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

We solicit your consignments of grain and seeds, and sales to arrive on our record of

*Seventy-Eight Years of Honorable Business Methods
in Handling Accounts of Grain Shippers*

Always alert in your interests

15 Board of Trade
PEORIA, ILL.

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

511 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.

UHLMANN GRAIN COMPANY

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

Private Wires — CHICAGO

NEW YORK

KANSAS CITY

MEMBERS

Chicago Board of Trade
Kansas City Board of Trade
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce
New York Produce Exchange

Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Duluth Board of Trade
Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange
New York Rubber Exchange
New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange

Chicago Curb Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Cocoa Exchange
National Metal Exchange

Chicago's New Board of Trade Building

Vision; imagination; inspiration; determination; all of these qualities contributed to the planning and building of the majestic new Board of Trade Building, which is located at that most commanding position on Jackson boulevard at the head of La Salle street. The tremendous growth of Chicago; the growth of the great central west, and the growth of the country as a whole, called for a building of outstanding size and modern character, to house the most important grain market of the world, but it took men with magnificent vision and an indomitable determination to bring to full fruition what they saw in Chicago as a market for grain in the years to come.

The setting for the beautiful new Board building could not have been better. Facing La Salle street, the outlook to the north is most impressive. This thoroughfare, aptly called "the Wall Street of the West," is flanked, on both sides by many notable structures, given over, in the main, to banks and other financial institutions.

In the heart of the loop, and with street cars, the elevated and the terminal stations of 45 railroads near at hand the location, both from the standpoint of convenience and of beauty, is ideal.

The Board of Trade of Chicago is a well-organized institution. Out of the 1586 members, many of whom are specialists in their line, the administration always can name an efficient committee, either for routine work or for some new activity, one example of which is the new building committee, Henry A. Rumsey, chairman, which so successfully built a magnificent structure that meets every need of the trade and is a credit to the city.

Plan of the Building

The first floor, aside from space taken up by the arcade, the corridors, the elevators and the stairways, will be occupied by stores the telegraph companies and by some of the brokerage houses. On the second and third floors the same is true. On the fourth are the trading rooms and above this floor the building will be occupied by grain, feed, seed, and stock firms, included in the list of tenants being some of the biggest and best known concerns in the world.

From the 15th to the 22nd floors, there is a court opening to the north, and above the 22nd floor, the tower rears its commanding height, four stone figures, each 35 feet high, and conventional in design are placed in a supporting position below the roof of the tower, these figures being emblematic of the great agricultural and manufacturing industries of the country.

Surmounting the tower, and 600 feet in the air is the colossal statue of Ceres, the goddess of agriculture. This figure, approximately 36 feet high, is built up of aluminum on a framework of the same material, and access may be obtained to the interior from the observation platform below.

Leading Architectural Features

Fronting 174 feet on Jackson boulevard, and running back 240 feet to the open court on the south, the setting was ideal for the erection of a most beautiful as well as a most useful structure. The outlook to the north is directly up La Salle street, the financial center of the city and it is upon this front, at the height of the tenth floor, that the magnificent clock is located. Figures carved in limestone, surround this huge

time-piece, the one on the right being symbolic of wheat and the one on the left, representing corn. The Egyptian god, Osiris, is used to symbolize wheat and for corn, an American Indian is used.

As a foundation for this enormous structure 123 caissons which go down 102 feet to bed rock, are used. Below the street level are three basements the lowest of which is approximately 60 feet below the street level. The two lower basements are used for engine room, coal storage, etc., while the one immediately below ground level is used for a safety deposit vault with 3500 boxes and 40-ton doors; besides restaurants, grills, rest rooms, etc.

All outside walls are of Bedford limestone and they have been treated by a process called stained proofing, thus guarding them against acid, alkali and rust stains. A rather novel fact, not usually told in a story of this character is that after the outside limestone facing had all been put in place, the

whole building was carefully scrutinized and a number of pieces of stone that had developed defects being found, they were taken out and perfect ones set in their place.

It is natural that the various commodities which form the basis of the transactions in the vast trading room should be depicted in the ornamentation of the exterior.

In the band course immediately above the granite base the various grains so essential to the life of man are incorporated in the ornament, and Wheat, Barley and Oats form the basis of the design. Similar plant forms are used in the metal balustrades of the Trading Room windows.

Plant life in all its varied forms is used to decorate the focal points of the exterior. To give meaning to the window spandrels, to terminate the vertical growth of the lofty piers, and to emphasize the horizontal lines of the roofs.

As grain men are always dealing with figures as well as with facts, some statistics concerning the new structure will certainly not be out of place. In the first place the value of the building and site is figured at \$22,000,000. It is 612 feet high and has 44 floors with a total rentable area of 530,000 square feet. Board of Trade activities require the use of approximately 70,000 square feet.



Wheat is the Decorative Motif of the Entrance Grills of Chicago's New Board of Trade Building

The building when completely tenanted will house about 20,000 people and as some of them will work five and six hundred feet above the street, every possible precaution against fire was taken. Boilers, smokestack etc., that might be considered fire hazards, were heavily insulated with asbestos, and all wires are in fire proof conduits. In addition, the building has in it two fire pumps, one of 1000 gallons capacity with 225 pounds pressure, and the other with 500 gallons capacity and a discharge pressure of 346 pounds. With a restaurant in the basement, feeding thousands of people every day and with hundreds of men on the trading floor, the matter of good air and proper ventilation was naturally of first importance. The system installed, takes in the air at the forty-third floor thus insuring its freedom from dust and odors. From this point after being washed it is quickly distributed to every nook and cranny of the building, by means of powerful fans.

The Trading Hall

The main trading room of the new Chicago Board of Trade Building, 111 feet wide by 167 feet long, is one vast open space free from pillars obstructing the view in any direction. It is 57 feet in height, rising thru approximately four stories of the building. To carry the heavy construction above large steel trusses occupying the full height of three floors are concealed in the walls, openings in the bridgework allowing for doors, corridors and other communications so that the ordinary observer on these floors is ignorant of their presence.

All of the express, tower and local elevators stop at the fourth floor on which is situated the trading room, having a main vestibule opening from the elevator lobby. An additional entrance to the trading room

is provided from the securities trading room. From the trading floor elevator lobby a stairway gives access to the executive offices on the 5th floor and to the 3rd floor where are found extensive accommodations for visitors.

The floor of the trading room is of rubber tile to deaden sound; and the entire area of the ceiling is covered with acoustical material to minimize noise; and to kill the echoes that might arise from the vast size of the room the grilles on the south wall have been given acoustical treatment.

The trading room has a wood paneled wainscot extending the full height of the wall, surmounted by ornamental plastered cornice and ceiling. The monotony of an unbroken wall surface is agreeably varied by vertical metal grilles.

Balconies are provided on the south, east and west sides of the room at approximately the 5th floor level for the purpose of obtaining access to the quotation boards, which are arranged above this balcony level and to provide accommodation for visitors.

The architectural treatment of the trading room is distinctively modern the artistic motif having been pleasingly preserved throughout. For four feet in height the walls are of Belgian black marble, above which is the lining of English oak presenting a stained and waxed finish as high as the cornice. On the north side wide unbroken expanses of plate glass windows extend nearly to the ceiling, admitting an abundance of daylight. The metal work of the balcony, the grilles and other similar details carried out in nickel silver metal in pleasing designs.

Hung in the center of the ceiling is a remarkable lighting fixture of metal and glass, said to be the largest in the world, 37 feet in diameter and supported by four lesser fixtures in the four corners. The

central chandelier uses 62,500 watts of electric current and the corner fixtures 12,500 watts. All the electric lamps are hidden and the effect is that of magic white sunlight.

The large wheat pit lies east and north of the center of the room, the corn pit is west the west wall, the cotton pit directly south, the oats pit in the southeast corner and the rye pit near the main entrance.

Special ventilation has been provided for the crowded pits the reporters stands at the of the wheat pit, and the provisions pit near pits are of enameled steel and Monel metal, combining durability and beauty.

Advantage of the north light provided by the extremely high windows on that facade is taken by the location across that end of the room of the 36 sample tables with their commodious drawers, the lower drawer containing a 'phone connection.

Private line telephone stands approximately 75 in number, are arranged on each of the east and west sides, the remainder of these walls being occupied by private telephone booths. Counters for the commercial telegraphers are provided on the south wall of the room, one for the Western Union and one for the Postal Telegraph Co.

The more than ample blackboard space permits the posting of current market prices from outside and foreign markets and all the statistics of supply and movement of commodities traded in upon the exchange; and all figures are equally visible from any part of the floor.

The postings include bids on grain to arrive, Government grain crop report, Government cotton report, cotton future markets of New York, Liverpool, New Orleans and Chicago, cotton receipts and movement, grain carlot receipts at leading markets, closing indemnity prices, prices made in the

Edward R. Bacon Grain Co.

Chicago

Boston

Portland

Private Wire Connections

KEYSTONE ELEVATOR

South Chicago

1,750,000 Bushels

GRAND TRUNK ELEVATOR

Chicago

400,000 Bushels

ABERDEEN ELEVATOR

Midland, Ontario

1,125,000 Bushels

COLLINGWOOD NO. 1

Ontario

200,000 Bushels

TELEPHONE
WABASH 4934

NORRIS GRAIN COMPANY

1637-1645 BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.

SHIPPING - RECEIVING - COMMISSION

CHICAGO

FRANK W. HOTCHKISS

HOWARD LIPSEY

MANAGERS DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

SHIPPERS OF

DAISY ROSE

AND

CARNATION OATS

OWNERS AND OPERATORS

Norris Elevator, South Chicago

Standard Elevator, Hammond, Ind.

KANSAS CITY

NEW YORK

WINNIPEG

TOLEDO

BALTIMORE

future pits on oats, corn, wheat, rye, lard and clear bellies, Chicago grain carlot receipts, visible supply of grain, receipts at primary markets, seaboard receipts and shipments, grain on ocean passage, Liverpool and Argentine stocks, spot price in Antwerp and Liverpool, Buenos Aires and Liverpool futures prices, world's shipments, Atlantic and Pacific Coast shipments, continuous quotations of futures prices in Kansas City, Duluth, Minneapolis and Winnipeg, and for the benefit of traders in the northwest corner of the room a repetition of the Chicago futures prices on lard, rye, wheat, corn and oats.

Two ornamental clocks on east and west walls and four others on north and south sides of the rooms keep the traders informed of the lapse of time.

Before construction was begun it was known what wiring, piping and conduit was needed and provision was made for deftly covering all out of sight in walls and floors, thus creating a most attractive interior.

The whole atmosphere of the room is in keeping with its character as the meeting place of merchants at the center where focuses the world's trade in cereals and breadstuffs.

The Corridors

The main entrances to the building are from Jackson Blvd. and these afford access to a main lobby about 40 feet square, with walls and pillars of beautifully mottled and highly polished marble in soft tan, gray, and brown. Beyond this lobby is an arcade, three stories high and flanked on either side of the first floor by shops of various kinds. From the floor to the ceiling of this lobby there arise ten black marble columns inlaid with perpendicular strips of bright metal, the whole being illuminated by wide perpendicular shafts of electric light, diffusion being given the illumination by ground glass.

At the rear of the lobby is a transverse corridor leading thru the building from La Salle to Sherman streets, and leading off from this corridor are the entrances to the elevators and the exists to the court between the Board of Trade and the adjacent building.

The floors in the arcade and in the first floor corridors are of Batesville marble tile with highly ornamental insets of colored marbles and they have black marble bases and borders. Upon the second and third floors small balconies give splendid views of the busy throng passing through the arcade, these balconies being fenced in by the same brilliant silver-nickel metal work so generously used in ornamenting other parts of the interior of the building.

Broad marble stairways from the first floor lead to the grill and to the safety deposit vaults in the basement, as well as to the wide corridors and balconies on the second and third floors.

The Elevators

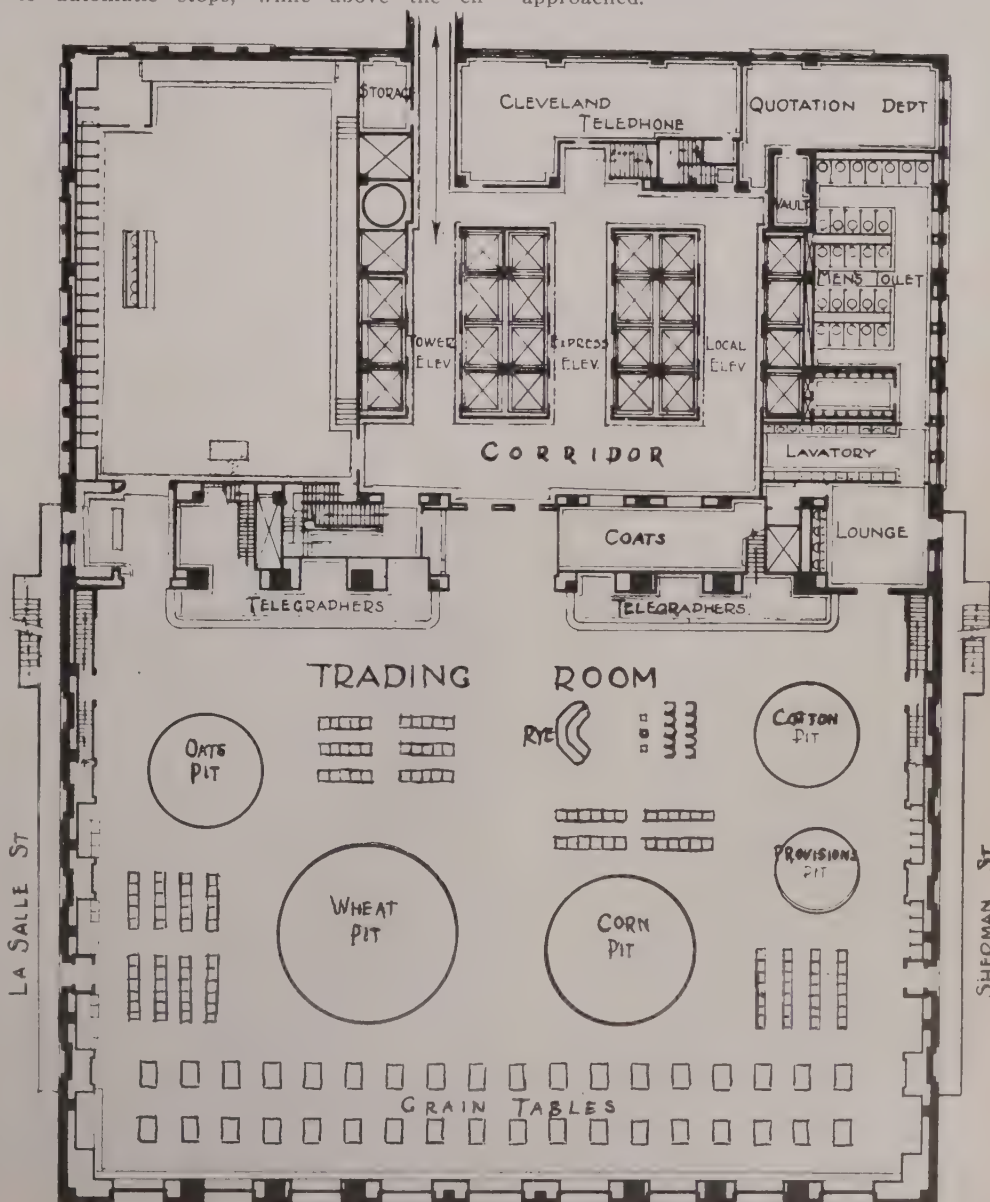
Twenty-two elevators, said to be the fastest in the world, serve the tenants and visitors to the building, those going to the forty-third floor at the top of the structure, taking but 33 seconds in which to complete the ascent. All of the elevators stop at the fourth, or trading floor. There are three kinds of elevators: one for local traffic, operating to the fourteenth floor; one from the fourteenth to the twenty-second and one from the twenty-second to the forty-first; with an express elevator operating directly to the observatory tower on the forty-third floor.

Floors are called by the passengers as



Two of the Interesting Series of Decorative Metal Panels Which Embellish the Gates to the Main Trading Room

they enter the various elevators and the operators press buttons which bring the cars to automatic stops, while above the entrance to each car are numerals which automatically light as the various floors are approached.



JACKSON BOULEVARD
Plan of Trading Hall New Home Chicago Board of Trade

Various Activities of Chicago Board of Trade

Beginning with the nomination of the President by a committee elected a year earlier the organization proceeds with a machine-like precision, no single commercial interest dominating its affairs, but the entire membership bearing the responsibility, just as the whole cost of operating the institution is borne and defrayed solely by the annual dues of members, which in 1929, including a special assessment, at \$500, amounted to \$793,000. The Board, as an institution, does not deal in or profit by trading in any commodity, but provides a meeting place and the facilities for trading. Its various departments actively serving the trade include some services often overlooked.

The Business Conduct Committee

The Business Conduct Committee consists of five members who are authorized to investigate the dealings and financial condition of members and to examine their books and papers. The Committee keeps in close working contact with the Grain Futures Administration of the Federal Government and takes whatever steps may be necessary to avoid congestion in a future delivery when the reports of open trades indicate any concentrated interest.

The co-operation of the Committee with the supervisors of the government administration has been very helpful in convincing the officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that future trading is indispensable to the marketing of grain at the minimum of risk and cost.

The present members of the Committee are J. W. Badenoch, L. N. Perrin, A. W. Mansfield, H. H. Lobdell and J. F. Jackson.

The Grain Committee of the Board of Trade

The Grain Committee of the Board of Trade controls the Grain Sampling Department, and apart from the State or Federal governments, affords members of the Board a means within that institution to obtain a final decision when the grade of any lot of grain is in dispute.

Members of the Grain Committee for the present year are Lowell Hoit, W. J. Farrell, A. B. Lord, Alex. W. Kay, F. T. Bascom and Roland McHenry.

Warehouse Committee of the Board of Trade

To deal with questions that may come up with regard to the quality or quantity of grain in regular elevators the certificates of which are deliverable on contracts for future delivery the Board has created the Warehouse Committee. This committee is authorized to make an examination twice a year of all the public elevators to ascertain whether the amount of grain actually in store corresponds with the amount of grain represented by the warehouse receipts outstanding.

When grain in a regular elevator is posted as out of condition the committee makes an investigation and lends its good offices to effect an adjustment that will minimize the loss to all concerned.

The present committee is composed of the following: W. E. Hudson, K. S. Templeton and E. J. Garneau.

Before July 1 each year the directors of the Board of Trade designate the elevators from which grain will be deliverable on regular contracts for future delivery for the ensuing year. The records of grain in store and certificates issued are kept by the State

Grain Registrar, whose records are compared twice a year by a committee of the Board with the actual quantities in the houses. The 13 elevators now "regular" have a capacity of 18,580,000 bus., and the 51 private houses a capacity of 34,173,000 bus.

The Custodian Committee

To prevent any situation arising where the holder of the documents representing any lot of grain in a private elevator may be deprived of dominion over the property and especially to prevent the physical conversion of the grain by any party who has not paid for same the Board of Trade several years ago authorized the appointment of a custodian committee which functions thru the Weighing Department.

At a private elevator if the grain is to be paid for after unloading the Custodian takes possession of the grain and holds it until paid for and refuses to allow loading until the proprietor of the house surrenders official certificates equal to the amount to be loaded out. The Custodian even has power to require the owner of the private elevator to increase his line of fire insurance and to preserve the identity of all grain unloaded into the house.

The Custodian Department is accomplishing fully the purpose for which it was created, which was the safeguarding of the grain undergoing change of ownership on the floor of the Board of Trade to the end that the grain receiver remitting the proceeds of sale to the country shipper shall suffer no loss.

During 1929 there was held in trust under the custodian regulations 88,555,493 bus. of grain from 53,916 cars and 11 vessels. Jos. A. Schmitz is Custodian and W. G. Moorhead chairman of the Custodian Committee.

The Board of Trade Weighing Department

Accurate weights are indispensable where commodities change ownership and in a trade as large as that centering on the Chi-

cago Board of Trade the work of weighing must give employment to a large corps of trained men.

The men employed in the Board of Trade Weighing Department draw their entire remuneration from the Board and are under no obligations whatever to the owners of the grain elevators, flour mills and other industries whose scale beams they read. Thus accurate weights by impartial deputies are guaranteed. The fees are adjusted from time to time to meet the expenses of the Department.

The Weighing Department tests scales and conducts investigations at the Chicago market and at outside points to find the source of discrepancies in weights and to correct the conditions when found.

The railroad companies accept the Chicago Board of Trade weights in assessing freight charges, and the Board's weights are final on grain going out of Chicago, whether by rail or boat.

During the calendar year 1929, the Weighing Department weighed 126,418 cars into store, 106,483 being loaded with grain. During the year there was loaded into lake vessels 40,136,096 bus. of grain. Special weight investigations were conducted on 205 cars, on 19 of which the cause for weight difference was located. Jos. A. Schmitz for many years past has been the efficient head of this department, which now will be found on the 7th floor of the new building.

The grain shippers of the entire country are deeply indebted to this department for a marked improvement in the condition of box cars tendered shippers by rail carriers, for the improved methods of cooping cars for grain, for increased efficiency in the care and operation of grain scales and for effective vigilance in detecting causes of shortages.

Department of Grain Sampling and Seed Inspection

Although the Federal Government conducts a supervision of grain inspection and licenses the official grain inspectors paid by the State of Illinois, the Board of Trade maintains a department of its own fully equipped with moisture testers and all the paraphernalia for ascertaining the factors that determine the grade of any sample, thus affording a valuable check on the work of



Presentation of Civil War Flags of Board of Trade Batteries "A" and "B" to Board of Trade Post No. 304 American Legion by Lieut. Gov. Sterling

the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department.

Whenever the sampling and grading of any carload of grain by the State is questioned by any party to the transaction an independent sample is taken if desired by the Board of Trade Grain Sampling and Seed Inspection Department, on which a new judgment of the quality of the grain may be based, and an opinion formed as to the advisability of taking an appeal, sometimes resulting in a raising or lowering of the grade to the great advantage of buyer or seller.

The Department will issue a certificate approving the grade assigned to grain by the state inspector. The Department will also certify as to whether corn is fresh shelled or kiln-dried, or whether grain is of the "new crop," which qualifications the government inspectors are forbidden to indorse on the certificate. A great volume of grain that is bought by grade or by sample is sold subject to approval of the Sampling Department which determines by actual inspection whether the grain tendered on contract is of the quality specified.

While not in any way competing in certification of grades with the government inspectors this Department in the course of a year gets through with a heavy volume of work. In 1929 the Board's Department sampled 21,220,435 bus. of grain out of store into lake vessels, and sampled 100,527 carloads, testing 61,089 for moisture. The grade of grain going from private into public elevators for delivery on Board of Trade contracts for future delivery is checked by the Department, which in 1929 sampled 13,736,515 bus. so transferred. At the head of this Department is James A. Noble, chosen by the Board for the reputation he achieved while with the State Inspection Department. In the new building this Department will be found on the 11th floor.

Board of Trade Transportation Department

To protect the interests of shippers for whom the great central market is the natural outlet the Board of Trade maintains a Transportation Department, with an experienced railroad traffic man, J. S. Brown, as manager.

Complete files of tariffs on Board of Trade commodities are kept and members of the Board obtain rate quotations and other traffic information on request.

This department always adequately represents the Board of Trade in hearings before the Interstate Commerce and the Illinois Commerce Commissions and in the Central Freight Ass'n and Western Line Com'te to combat any proposals that may lead to an increase in the cost of getting grain to market, whether directly by an increase in the freight rate or indirectly by cutting down transit privileges or the free time for inspection and appeal.

As Chicago is the great overflow market, invariably taking the surplus of any crop that can not be marketed in the narrow limits of more localized markets, the Transportation Department is energetic in protecting rates to Chicago that will permit the freest competition between markets.

Board of Trade Post No. 304, American Legion

As in former wars members of the Board have been active in discharging the duties of citizenship, their present military activity finding expression in Board of Trade Post No. 304 of the American Legion.

Besides doing service work among disabled and needy comrades the Post has organized a Drum and Bugle Corps, commanding attention wherever it appears, by

reason of its esprit. The Corps won first place in the drum and bugle corps competition against a dozen leading Corps during Hospital Day in 1929 at Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital.

Receipts of Grain at Chicago

Receipts of grain at Chicago during the year 1929 included 34,237,000 bus. wheat, 81,581,000 bus. corn, 37,605,000 bus. oats, 8,591,000 bus. rye, and 8,553,000 bus. barley, a total of 170,567,000 bus. In some years receipts of certain grains have been very heavy, the arrivals of corn alone in 1922 having been 193,271,000 bus., of oats in 1916 161,244,000 bus., barley in the same year 34,526,000 bus., and wheat in 1919, 76,929,000 bus.

From 185,538,000 bus. in 1902 the receipts of grain at Chicago increased steadily until they reached 378,000,000 bus. in 1916. The principal cause of the diminished receipts of coarse grains in late years has been the advent of the automobile, reducing the feeding of oats to horses as well as hay, the arrivals of hay having shrunk from 325,098 tons in 1918 to 87,571 tons in 1929.

Distribution of Board of Trade Quotations

The continuous quotations recording the fluctuations of future grain prices in the pits on the floor are of the greatest interest to the outside public and are supplied to any reputable concern on application to the telegraph company. A wider distribution is effected over the private wires leased by brokerage firms from the telephone and telegraph companies.

Between 2,500 and 3,000 miles of wire is laid beneath the trading floor alone, as the center from which firms who are members of the Board of Trade send out the quotations over 200,000 miles of leased telegraph wires, the rental of which exceeds \$8,000,000 annually. This does not include the 500,000 miles or more of telephone wires operated exclusively for Board of Trade members. The only two states without Board of Trade special wires are Vermont and Nevada. More than 700 cities are part of the network that extends around the globe. Quotations are wired to more than 650 offices and these offices re-transmit over private wires to 700 additional points. In Texas alone, 47 cities have Board of Trade wires, in Canada, 52 cities.

More than 150 radio stations in the United States and Canada broadcast the quotations of the Board of Trade. In Europe 140 cities regularly receive the quotations thru the British radio station at Rugby. After the first hour the crowded events in the early news and the market action are summarized by Fred Record over radio station W M A Q. For those who desire to check up on the past day's trading a record of every 1/8-cent fluctuation and the time at which it occurred is published each morning in the daily press. Members of the Board desiring to check prices made during the day have available during the same day, the Board's own record of every quotation in every future with the time in fractions of a second.

Too Many Cotton Oil Mills.—One of the principal reasons for the present depressing conditions in the cottonseed industry is the large number of mills that have been constructed in the cotton belt for the crushing of the seed, according to R. H. Dupree, Cincinnati, Ohio, vice president and general manager of the Proctor & Gamble Co., appearing before the hearings on cottonseed prices being held by the Federal Trade Commission as the result of a resolution adopted by the Senate.

Chicago Dedicates New Board of Trade Building

La Salle Street roared a thundering "Greetings" on June 9 as the Chicago Board of Trade, the oldest grain exchange, returned to that canyon of finance, appropriately on its eighty-second birthday.

Miles and miles of ticker tape dangled from the windows of skyscrapers and colorful clouds of confetti fluttered down as the membership of the exchange marched by, en route from their temporary quarters to their new twelve million dollar building, headed by the Board of Trade Post American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps.

Amid this blare the board of trade members entered their new monumental home at the head of La Salle Street.

At the instant trading opened, President Alexander Slater, Jr., of the Liverpool (England) Corn Exchange, flashed through an impulse which lighted a huge electrical sign on the trading floor reading, "Greetings—Liverpool Corn Exchange."

President John A. Bunnell, four times head of the Board of Trade, then made a brief address to Liverpool over a circuit that spanned the ocean by radio and was picked up by telegraph wires with amplifiers at the receiving end.

"Now," he said in conclusion, "would you like to hear the roar of the pits?" and turning a switch, the tumult of the trading floor was thrown upon the ears of the Britishers.

"Good luck from England's business men," was the gist of comment from the Liverpool merchants who had abandoned holiday plans to attend the ceremonies.

Among other unique dedication ceremonies were the presentation by the Board of Trade American Legion Post of five American flags—each with thirty-five stars—received by President Bunnell on behalf of the Board of Trade. These were copies of banners carried by batteries A and B and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regiments, of the Civil War, recruited and financed by and from the membership of the Chicago Board of Trade. Lieutenant-Governor Fred Sterling of Illinois made the presentation.

Among the crowd close at hand were fourteen members who had been in the parade preceding the opening of the eleventh exchange hall back in 1885, which building was recently wrecked to make way for a modern home. One, a retired member, William H. Bartels, had gone to work for the exchange as a messenger boy in 1862, and had followed the Board through six homes.

The "old-timers" went about shaking hands with each other and with visitors, congratulating each other much as folks used to do at old-fashioned revivals. More reserved than most, but grinning also, was Arthur Cutten, famous grain trader. He, too, shook hands around and was heard to say in his low voice, "Wonderful building—great trading floor." President Bunnell, addressing the crowd said:

"We are glad for this building as a contribution to Greater Chicago. We are happy at last we have a home in keeping with our city and worthy of the world commerce the Board represents.

Now, as when founded in 1848, it is an orderly efficient headquarters where the products of nature and man are bought and sold under rules which nearly a century of daily testing have proven fairest for all, producer and consumer alike. Here the most elementary yet profound principle of economics rules—the law of supply and demand. Here competitive bidding creates fair prices. Here the traders in "futures" by working independently and against each other form, as a group, the greatest single insurance factor in the world for both farmer and miller.

The Chicago Board of Trade, by providing facilities for and regulating "futures" trading makes it possible for the farmer to know values and to get a fair price for his crop whenever he chooses to sell. It enables the miller to charge less for his flour through insuring himself against unexpected price

fluctuations. It enables the banks to finance, in safety, the movement of crops at a low cost, since all doubts are removed concerning the quality, amount and current value of the grain on which money is loaned. The prosperity of the vast Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, in contrast to agricultural conditions in other countries, can largely be attributed to its stabilizing and beneficial effects.

It is fitting that at this time, on its 82nd birthday, this famed organization should enter its new home, twelfth of the series of structures, each better equipped than its predecessor, which have marked its expanding usefulness to the City, the Nation and the World.

On the threshold of a greater era of usefulness, in a new building superbly planned to aid its ever-broadening service, the members who comprise this body pledge themselves anew to the principles which animated its founders, resolved to be worthy of this old institution and of its new home.

A moment or two before the large clocks of the trading hall showed 10, voices hushed a bit. Was President Hoover ready? Was his button working?

He was, and it was! At the very stroke of the hour the gong rang. The cheering now went wild.

Before sixty seconds had passed one particular spot in the room focussed attention. It was the wheat pit.

Hands had shot into the air there; fingers were signalling, with the board's old familiar sign language; faces were straining, cries were raised. The wheat pit was in the state that laymen think is pandemonium. The real business of the Board of Trade had started.

As trading began in the "hall of a million lights" the automatic red telephone-call signals blinked and flickered against the walls, a bank of telegraph instruments began their eternal chatter, and sun-arcs shot their shafts of brilliant light across the pits while the motion picture cameras ground off reels of film.

Women, for the first (and probably last) time were intermingled throughout the pits and cash tables. Some of them in the pit threw up their hands and wiggled their fingers as trading began, not knowing they might be over-bidding the market a quarter of a cent. Brokers, as they laughingly reviewed the series of exciting incidents occurring during the trading hours, admitted

they often felt entirely lost among the gathering of strange faces. At the close, when the brokers left the pits for a fifteen-minute rest period, they found their places quickly taken by visitors. And when trading in privileges began they found it difficult to locate a familiar face.

Thousands upon thousands of visitors and many dealers from other cities, marched through the roped-in lane all day long, for a first glimpse of what is unanimously declared to be the finest Exchange Hall. So crowded were the elevators carrying visitors to the observation tower that the Board of Trade has courteously offered to honor tickets thereto indefinitely. For so immense was the gathering that a special detail of police was necessary to handle them.

Could the pioneer citizens of eighty-two years ago, who founded this great institution have been present this day, they could not have wished for a more fitting and inspiring tribute.

Effective May 26, the German duty on rye was increased from 9 to 15 marks per 100 kilos (from 54 to 91 cents per bushel), and on fodder barley from 10 to 12 marks (from 52 to 62 cents per bushel), according to a cablegram from Commercial Attache H. Lawrence Groves, Berlin. This increase is made under authority of the Farm Relief Bill passed April 15.

Barley Decree in Hungary.—The Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance has issued a decree according to which, effective April 4, 1930, all barley shipments can pass the Hungarian customs frontier only if they are accompanied by an official certificate of origin and of health, stating that the shipments are free from infection. The certificates must be issued by the competent authority or by an official of the country of origin.

Tariff rates on wheat and wheat flour imported into Greece were increased May 10, wheat from the United States now being subject to a rate of six metallic drachmas per 100 kilos, against the former rate of 4.30 drachmas. Wheat flour is dutiable at 10.70 drachmas per 100 kilos against 8.82 drachmas. A surtax equal to 75 per cent of the import duties is added to the tariff.

Dedication Banquet Superb Affair

All the elegance and splendor of America's elite shone forth in striking array at the dedication banquet held at the Stevens Hotel on the evening of June, the ninth.

Some 2,450 outstanding citizens and business men—Board of Trade members and their guests—presented as spectacular a gathering as one could possibly imagine even the majestic magnificence of the court of Caesar.

Leaders of industry, commerce, finance and agriculture from all sections of North America, representing the nation's principal exchanges, dined together.

So glorious an event was anticipated by the trade at large, that it is said some seven thousand reservations for places were received long before invitations were even issued to the opening of the building.

So thorough and complete in detail were the arrangements that the program moved forward with a pleasing smoothness.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and Charles Marshall, tenor of the Chicago Civic Opera, were pleasing additions to this stately affair, indicative of the high character of the event.

The Tower Ballroom on the roof of the new Stevens Hotel was the first place of gathering, where a reception was held for guests. From there, the Grand Ballroom next harbored the festivities.

Even the carefully selected musical program harmoniously vibrated with the rhythmic tempo of the august occasion, starting off with the National Anthem.

Symbolic selections were also chosen to represent the various homes of the Board of Trade up until the close of the Civil War, to wit: "Uncle Ned"—1848; "Listen to the Mocking Bird"—1852; "Pop Goes the Weasel"—1853; "My Old Kentucky Home"—1854; "Little Brown Jug"—1856; "Oh! Suzanna"—1860; and "Battle Hymn of the Republic"—1865.

Etchings of the Board of Trade, such as any one in the Grain Trade would be proud to possess, were distributed with the compliments of the Exchange.

The mellow voice of Charles Marshall was heard in two spirited selections.

Old-Timers at Dedication of New Board of Trade Building



Photo by Nat'l Photo & Adv. Co.

Left to right in front: Joseph Griffin, Robt. McDougal, Pres. John Bunnell, E. L. Roy, A. W. Lynch, Francis Fox, J. J. Badenoch, Geo. S. Bridge. In middle above: Joseph Simons, Peter Carey and Sec'y Fred Clutton.

The Symphony Orchestra continued with its program of tunes for each of the homes of the Board of Trade, this time from the Civil War period forward, to wit: "When You and I Were Young Maggie"—1871; "Dixie"—1872; "Ta Ra Ra Boom De Ay"—1885; "Yes Sir, That's My Baby"—1928; and the University of Maine "Stein Song" and "Happy Days Are Here Again"—1930.

President John A. Bunnell, Toastmaster, welcomed the membership and then introduced Henry A. Ramsey, chairman of the Building Com'tee; Col. John A. Holabird, architect of Holabird & Root; John C. Hegeman, builder of Hegeman-Harris; Albert H. Wetten, realtor; Lieutenant Governor Fred E. Sterling of Illinois; and Richard W. Wolfe, Commissioner of Public Works.

Commencing with the warm words of welcome by the able toastmaster, the program of the banquet was broadcast over an international net-work of 50 stations then comprising the Columbia Broadcast chain. Several orchestral and vocal selections headed the program broadcast.

This feature, as well as the occasion of the opening of the new building, brought in telegrams from hundreds of points throughout North America. During the day practically every exchange in the world, regardless of the commodity traded in, sent in telegrams of congratulations. Individuals, too, showered the secretary's office with sincere felicitations and expressions of good will. Some thirty cables came in from the merchants and grain trade of Liverpool, including the Lord Mayor's three-page message of good cheer. New York City and Toronto vied for second place in the number of congratulations wired. Many European countries were also heard from.

The program continued with addresses on "The Chicago Board of Trade," by John A. Bunnell, President; and "The Place of the Organized Exchange in World Commerce," by Silas H. Strawn.

One of the unique features of the attractive program-menu was a list of those sitting at the President's Table, in the order in which they sat. Past presidents, bankers, the president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, Arthur Cutten, and other notables were pompously seated among the thirty-one honored guests of this table. A complete list of everyone present at the banquet, as far as could be determined in advance, was also printed in the menu. Among these names are found, such internationally known characters as Lester and P. D. Armour; Walter Dill Scot, President, Northwestern University; W. B. Storey, President, Santa Fe Lines; F. Edson White, President, Armour & Co.; James B. McDougal, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; E. A. Cudahy Sr. and Jr.; M. J. Insull; Gen. Nathan Wm. McChesney; Julius Rosenwald; and many others.

The Commission has dismissed 21458, Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. vs. Santa Fe et al., on two findings. The first is that rates charged on grain, originating on lines other than the Missouri Pacific at points in Ark., Colo., Iowa, Kan., Mo., Neb., Okla., and Wyo., moving beyond Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., over the Mo. Pacific to Independence, for milling, and the products reshipped via Kansas City to destinations in Ill., Iowa, Minn., and Wis. are applicable and not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

A second finding is that the rates which have been charged on grain originating at points on the Mo. Pacific north and west of Atchison, moving over that line via Atchison and Kansas City to Independence, for milling, and the products reshipped to destinations in Ill., Iowa, Minn., and Wis. are applicable.

The Executive Offices

The president's room is located in the southwest corner of the fifth floor, and its furnishings are in keeping with the finished splendor of everything else connected with the new building. Adjoining this on the east is the library and beyond it is the directors' room.

In the center of this is a large table of Circassian walnut and surrounding the latter are the chairs for use by the directors, the chairs being splendidly upholstered and covered with tan leather. On the north and east sides of this directors' room are lounging or waiting corridors, numerous arched entrances opening upon the main room. All of these rooms are most beautiful and elegant in all of their furnishings, and the window drapes and lighting effects give a most pleasing impression.

On the same floor are to be found the offices of the secretary of the Board and of his staff, ample quarters fitted up in the most convenient way possible, having been provided for this highly important phase of the Board's activities.

Mexico City, Mex.—Prohibition of manufacture of alcohol from corn will be recommended to the government by the national anti-alcohol committee, a semi-official organization presided over by the secretary of the interior. The committee will suggest that by this means the necessity of importing corn for use as food can be avoided.

IF THE OPINION of country elevator operators carries any weight, it is evident that the farmers are not nearly so anxious to market their products through the various pools as one might infer from the statements made by some of the officials in Washington. Open rebellion has broken out in the wool and live stock industries in spite of the strenuous efforts of spellbinders from the Farm Board, the U. S. D. A., and some of the state institutions.

AS HAS BEEN SAID thousands of times, "spring time is lightning time," and the unrodded wooden elevator as well as the unbonded ironclad house are shining marks for this extremely dangerous fire and explosive hazard. Adequate protection is inexpensive; in fact the mutual companies offer such a reduction in rate for lightning protection of grain elevators that the installation will soon prove a revenue producer for the elevator owner. Try it.

At the convention of the Montana Farmers & Independent Grain Dealers' Ass'n, which is to be held in Havre on June 16 and 17, an attempt is going to be made to hand all of them over to the Farm Board. Secretary Larson, in an announcement dated May 29, says special provision will be made so that changes in corporations may be taken care of and the new affiliation concluded, during the convention. Just how many of the farmer owned, and the independent elevators in Montana, may fall for this sort of coercion, remains to be seen.



The Directors Room of the Board of Trade is Paneled in Chestnut

Texas Grain Dealers Denounce Farm Board

As at all of the Southwestern conventions of grain dealers this year, the Farm Board policy of interfering with the free play of individual initiative and forcing of pooling plans upon the farmers, came in for a big share of vitriolic comment at the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n annual convention.

The Texas dealers met in the Crystal Ballroom of the Texas Hotel at Fort Worth on May 26 and 27. It was the 33rd annual convention. Fair weather prevailed and this, coupled with the manifest interest in the subjects to be discussed, brought a large attendance.

A breeze was blowing thru the opened windows of the ballroom on the 14th floor, and made it a cool and comfortable place. But in spite of this beads of perspiration formed on the brows of several of the speakers as they warmed to their subject—the Farm Board.

Monday Morning Session

The first session opened at 10 a. m. Monday with Pres. L. C. McMurtry. Pampa, in the chair.

Invocation was pronounced by Dr. J. Leslie Finnell, pastor of the Magnolia Avenue Christian Church, while all stood.

Music was rendered by a quartette of pretty girls from the Texas Christian University. Applause was still clamoring loudly after their third rendition.

HON. A. E. THOMAS, mayor pro tem, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city of Fort Worth, mentioning that the present aspect of the Farm Board's loaning policy did not indicate individual dealers could afford to forsake friendly bankers. In the course of his profuse welcome he mentioned that he stood well with the police force and would have a helpful spirit toward any erring grain dealers.

WALTER B. SCOTT, pres. Ft. Worth Ass'n of Commerce, added his welcome to that of the mayor's. He lauded the city as the gateway to the Panhandle and west Texas. Reference was made to the immense building program Fort Worth now has under way, and the improvements being made to its transportation facilities.

MARVIN C. RALL, pres. Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, expressed the attitude of the Exchange to the effect that the delegates were heartily welcome and Fort Worth grain men would be glad to prove it. If there was anything they wanted the grain dealers would try mighty hard to supply it.

A. V. NELSON, Claude, 2nd vice-pres., responded for the Ass'n. He told several stories to prove the delegates' happiness in meeting at Fort Worth and expressed appreciation for the hospitality of the city and for the manner in which Fort Worth dealers prepared themselves to handle the immense crops of wheat to be harvested in their territory shortly.

He made reference to the only cloud on the grain dealers' horizon, the Farm Board, and said he had faith that it would prove only a cloud, quick in its passing. Then the grain business will go on as before, except that it will be on a better basis than ever before.

PRES. McMURTRY's annual address was very brief. He simply mentioned that other speakers would cover the subject in which most of the dealers are at this time

most interested, the Farm Board and its future plans; and thanked the sec'y and officers of the ass'n for the hearty cooperation they have given him during the past year.

SEC'Y H. B. DORSEY, Fort Worth, gave his annual financial report for the year ending May 31, which showed the finances of the ass'n to be in good condition. His report was unanimously accepted.

Annual Financial and Membership Report

Complying with the Constitution of our Ass'n, I herewith submit my annual financial and membership report as Sec. and Treas. of your Ass'n, for the fiscal year beginning June 1st, 1929, as follows:

Membership last report.....	190
Members admitted during year.....	10
Total	200
Resigned, deceased, out of business, etc.....	28
Net present membership.....	172

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand last report.....	\$5,976.04
From Membership fees	100.00
From Membership dues	4,073.67
From Interest acct.....	202.00
	<hr/> \$10,351.71

DISBURSEMENTS

Expense Account	\$ 587.56
(This includes \$142.47 by the Constitutional Committee; \$78.00 for Affiliation dues, and \$90.00 on new typewriter.)	
Secretary's Salary	3,000.00
Office rent and storage on old records	568.00
Returned Membership dues (H.L.K.)	25.00
Returned Membership fees	10.00
Returned Arbitration fees	90.00
Returned Arbitration Awards	142.85
Postage Account	106.26
Printing and Stationery Account	113.98
Telephone and Telegraph Account	199.17
Exchange Account	8.20
	<hr/> 4,851.02
Balance	\$5,500.69
Wheat Loss Claims withdrawn (by order of the Wheat Loss Committee).....	2,000.00
Leaving a Net balance in the Ass'n funds..	<hr/> \$3,500.69

CHAS. QUINN, sec'y Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, gave a detailed address on the past, present and future of the farm relief act. He repeated what he has said at other conventions of grain dealers held this spring. Reference was made to the demands of public sentiment for legislative action for the farmers, the response of politicians, the futility of fight on the part of the grain trade, the merchandising, hoarding and dumping alternatives open to the Farm Board. Mr. Quinn feels the Farm Board will try to raise prices by using the hoarding principle, buying wheat and holding it until the world is ready to meet its price and he expects this plan to fail, as has other plans of this character which have been attempted in coffee, rubber, sisal, and other commodities. The Farm Board itself, he denounced as a direct move toward socialism.

Pres. McMurtry appointed the following com'tees:

RESOLUTIONS: E. W. Crouch, McGregor, chairman; M. C. Giesecke, San Antonio; Ben E. Clement, Waco; W. H. Killingsworth, San Antonio; E. C. Downman, Houston.

CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS: R. L. Cole, Krum, chairman; W. O. Brackett, Fort Worth; John E. Bishop, Houston; A. V. Nelson, Claude; W. L. Newsom, Fort Worth.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Monday Afternoon Session

The second session was opened early in the afternoon in the Crystal Ballroom with Pres. McMurtry in the chair.

Pres. McMurtry appointed the nominating com'tee:

NOMINATING COM'TEE: M. C. Rall, Fort Worth, chairman; T. L. Hughston, Crowell; E. N. Noble, Plainview.

C. W. GRIFFIN, federal grain supervisor at Fort Worth, and E. L. Morris, Kansas City, federal supervisor in charge Southwest Division, showed two reels of moving pictures (silent) demonstrating grain sampling, inspection and grading as it is done in terminal markets and at export points.

BEN E. CLEMENT, formerly of Waco, ex-pres. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n and of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, now a real dirt farmer out at Leon Junction and depending upon the farm for a large part of his income, gave an address denouncing the efforts of politicians to interfere with the business of farming, and political plans for socializing and Russianizing the grain business. What he had to say is so good that we are publishing it as a feature elsewhere in this number.

HON. JOHN E. OWENS, vice-pres. and trust officer, Republic National Bank & Trust Co., Dallas, took the side of the Farm Board in his address. Briefly here are the points he brought out:

Give Farm Board a Chance

Politicians have always taken advantage of distress to get votes. Politicians are opportunists. They used to talk about the heel of Wall Street. We used to believe them. I have come to the belief that Wall Street is only the financial section of Main Street.

Legge is a man with a dream about co-operative selling. He has been pretty successful with his dreams so far. I think he is patriotic and in earnest about wanting to help the farmer.

Trusts have never been broken. They are cooperative ownership of enterprise and a progressive movement. The way they are being recognized now it looks like the young man who is not working for Sears-Roebuck or the U. S. Steel Corp. in the next few years will be out of a job. Democracy is tyranny and anarchy. Wise leadership and broad ownership under control are needed.

The trouble with the farming business is that wheat and cotton have lost their purchasing power. With a high tariff the farmer is forced to sell in a world market and buy in a protected market. Alexander Hamilton was the daddy of the tariff act. Right there he brought on paternalism. It has been growing ever since.

You'll notice I've been avoiding direct reference to the Farm Board. It is because I can't tell what it will do next week; therefore I cannot be for it today.



Pres.-Elect W. L. Newsom
Ft. Worth, Tex.

It is probable that the last high tariff bill has been written. United States is a creditor now, whereas a few years ago it was a debtor nation. Creditors must encourage the free flow of trade.

A few years ago the railroads were in deplorable condition. They were broke. Then came state control; and finally the Interstate Commerce Commission. Do they want to go back to the highly competitive manner in which they did business before?

A few years ago the banks were in deplorable condition. They were saved with passage of the act creating the Federal Reserve System. The banks are still in operation. Do they want to go back to the conditions under which they operated before?

These were group problems just as the farm problem today is a group problem. Competition is not the life of trade. Co-operation is the life of trade. It is supporting the trusts that sell us the things we buy.

The present Farm Board will make mistakes, to be sure, lots of them, but in the end you cannot defeat the demand of economics and they ought to be given a chance.

We are worried about subsidizing farming. Why not subsidize everything. The railroads are under control, the banks are under control, sanitation, insurance and hundreds of other things are government controlled. Why not subsidize farming?

J. J. KRAETTLI, Board of Trade representative to the United States Chamber of Commerce, and ex-pres. Kansas City Board of Trade, delivered the same address he used at Enid when the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n convened, explaining the action of the Chamber in resolving against the federal farm relief act, and denouncing governmental interference with business. His address was quoted in the last number of the Journal.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning.

Fort Worth Dealers Tender Banquet

The general entertainment com'ite, C. M. Carter, Chairman, arranged a fine buffet dinner and dance at the Rivercrest Country Club the evening of the first day. This was given thru courtesy of Fort Worth grain dealers. Cars were furnished to take the delegates and their ladies out to the club and to bring them back.

Delegates formed in line at the serving tables on the grounds of the club to be supplied with barbecued chicken, potato salad, potato chips, pickles, buns, cold slaw, and other food that tickled their palates. Then they found their way to seats at long tables set on the lawn, where iced teas were awaiting them. Ice-cream and cake was served as the finishing touch.

From the start an orchestra in the club ball-room played entrancing numbers. As couples finished dining they wandered to the ballroom and this was well crowded at an early hour.

The Rivercrest Country Club has pleasant and well-kept grounds. Folks were always walking out in the cool evening breeze that crept over the lawns, and their colorful gowns, and flannels gave an air of festivity to the occasion.

Tag dances, circle two-steps, and entertainment by the quartette that had sung at the morning session, and by the ass'n's sweetheart, featured the evening's activities. The entertainment com'ite deserve much credit for showing the delegates such a splendid evening.

Tuesday Morning Session

The third session was opened with a vocal solo by Mrs. Thos. E. Brandon, the Ass'n's Sweetheart, followed by two encores.

FRANK KELL, Wichita Falls, was the first speaker discussing the activities of the Farm Board. His address was somewhat of a blow to the dealers, since he did not share with them the opinion that the board should be immediately disbanded as a threat to the independence of the country's citizenry. His talk demonstrated the influence

of talks with mill operators who have become associated with the Farm Board. In effect, he said:

KELL APPROVES FARM BOARD

I began in the grain business in Texas when the entire state raised only a few million bushels and the number of dealers who devoted their entire efforts to handling the crops did not exceed a dozen. Now Texas is one of the biggest of the producing states and it still has a lot of acreage which can and will be developed for grain production.

It is my belief that the farm relief measure and all similar measures, are wrong in principle. When the government undertakes to enter business it is exceeding the province of government. Business should be left to the individuals, the country's citizens, who have need of the incentive to develop ingenuity and progress.

Conditions leading to the measure: Prior to 1913 this country was in balance. Then came passage of the labor bill, which brought about an artificial level of prices for labor. More bills followed, such as the 8-hour Adamson law, the immigration act, increases in tariff levels, the federal reserve law and the transportation act. All of these benefited someone, but none benefited the farmer and the country was thrown out of balance.

During the deflation period in 1921 farm commodity prices fell to less than intrinsic values. The farmer found then that he was selling in a world market and buying in a protected market, and the high prices of the things he bought were due to the high cost of labor.

It is humanly impossible to repeal laws. The farmer had no hope of having the labor bill, the federal reserve law, the tariff repealed, so he demanded relief with passage of legislation.

The McNary-Haugen bill was the first offering. This was abominable and would have failed miserably. It was followed by the debenture plan which was little better. Finally came the present bill, which is less hurtful than its predecessors.

The present measure does not contemplate creating artificial values. If it did it would collapse. The policy as outlined to me is simply to take the surplus off the market, as the Canadian wheat pool does. The Canadian pool now has control of about 75 per cent of the wheat in Canada. In spite of four record crops in four years it has not broken world markets with its surplus.

The Dominion of Canada and its provinces have 350,000,000 bus. of storage space, to take care of an average 450,000,000 bu. crop. So it is in a position to hold the wheat off the market until nature comes along with a short crop. Last year nature helped. The crop was short.

Such is the policy of our own farm relief commission. In so far as I know they have not so far bought any elevators, nor do I think they intend to.

Nature has pushed the production of grain surpluses westward into west Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and so forth. History shows as does our own experience that this territory can be counted on to make good crops only three years out of five. So we can depend upon nature to take care of the stored surplus.

This is not the condition that prevails in the coffee districts of Brazil, or the sugar plantations of Java and Cuba. Short crops there are practically unknown. The surpluses bought up by the governments simply accumulated while other countries stepped in and raised the same commodities to sell in the world markets. Should such a policy be followed by our own government on wheat and cotton the same thing may be expected to happen.

Sane, careful administration of the law I am sure will not harm us and will help the farmer. In Legge there are the possibilities for such administration. And when the commission is fully organized we will likely find our business has not been encroached upon so much as we have led ourselves to expect. Grain dealers will be able to sell to the board, mills will be able to buy from the board, and increased storage facilities will care for the surplus until nature brings on a short crop.

The federal farm loan Act put a large number of private institutions out of business. The law was tried for constitutionality and a hard fight was put up in Kansas City. How many grain men appeared to testify that the law was unconstitutional? None. Our cries seem to be measured by "whose ox is being gored."

Every man must look to his own interests, of course. Personally I am going to give the Farm Board my hearty cooperation until such time as its action may definitely

show the impossibility of success. I think it should be given a chance.

QUESTION: Who on the Farm Board did you talk to from which you form your opinions?

ANSWER: With Mr. Milnor, now head of the grain stabilization corporation. He informed me that he plans to use the grain interests in so far as it is possible.

QUES.: If the action was aimed at the mills, Mr. Kell, what then would be your opinion?

ANS.: I'd take my medicine.

QUES.: Do you think, Mr. Kell, that the farmer can be helped by hoarding grain for six or eight months?

ANS.: As an example we raise from 35 to 40 million bus. of wheat in the Panhandle. This moves in a period of 60 days. The Farm Board will carry such crops along over a greater period of time so as to avoid breaking the market, but will carry them no longer than necessary.

SEC'Y DORSEY: What effect will the Farm Board have on our free American government? What would Mr. Legge do if the farmers undertook to manufacture their own farm implements?

ANS.: I imagine he would oppose them.

Sec'y Dorsey read a dispatch from the local office of James E. Bennett & Co., entitled "Believe It or Not." This follows:

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Washington, D. C., May 27.—The Federal Farm Board will abandon its activities in the wheat market as soon as the existing wheat surplus is disposed of, Chairman Alexander Legge, announced in a Washington dispatch.

That this move is comparatively close at hand, the report continued, was indicated by Legge's further statement, that while wheat exports in April were less than those of the same month last year, exports are picking up briskly. The present crop surplus will be considerably less than had been expected, he said. Kansas reports are that the grain about ready for harvest there is of the finest quality but is small in quantity. The wheat stabilization corporation will dispose of its existing stock to millers and will then stand by. That the wheat crisis is virtually over was also indicated by Legge's statement that the board will make little or no effort to handle the actual export marketing of the present surplus. Existing private export agencies, he said, are quite capable of handling the situation and the board intends to follow a "hands off" policy in the export field.

Telegrams from Houston were read. These invited the ass'n to Houston for its next annual convention. Then the discussion continued:

BEN CLEMENT: During this convention I have listened to two very able men encourage cooperation with the Farm Board. One was Mr. Owens yesterday, the other is Mr. Kell.

Mr. Kell says the Farm Board will not try to raise prices above a world level. How can the farmers ever get any relief that way? That is what the farmers want, more money. In its efforts the board is now trying to get acreages reduced and change our entire system of farming.

Why bother about the marginal farmer? Can you help it if someone goes out and farms where he hadn't ought to? If he needs help why not organize a charity fund?

Mr. Kell is a mill man. The farm board has bribed the mills. They are going to use government money in storing wheat with the mills. The wheat they can draw on any time they want. The mills are in a very nice position.

The gentleman who spoke yesterday also has a personal interest. He is heavily interested in a new bank in Dallas. He wants business and if the Farm Board establishes a branch at Dallas, as he hopes, he will get a good share of business from it.

The Farm Board wants to divorce the

mills from the grain trade. No mill would buy from a grain man if it could help it. With the mills buying directly from the Farm Board and the farm board dealing directly with the country elevators, where do our terminal grain men enter the picture? With the present admitted policy of the Board where does the independent elevator enter?

A similar thing happened during the war. Mills profited immensely when the price of wheat was set. What happened to the grain dealers?

A SPEAKER arose as Mr. Clement finished and declared: "I think the government ought to take a census of all failing lines of business, the automobile business, for example, or the clothing business, then give each of them a bonus in accordance with how much less profit they are making than the others. I think we ought to go on record to that effect."

MR. KELL, in rebuttal, declared himself actuated by no selfish motives. His largest interests, he said, are opposed to the Farm Board, since his investments in the grain business are heaviest.

MR. CLEMENT returned that he was actuated in his declarations, not simply by grain trade interests, but by his interest in sound government, and the perpetuation of individual initiative.

CHAS. C. LITTLEJOHN, ex-pres. Texas Cotton Seed Crusher's Ass'n, Gainesville, delivered more vitriolic comment on the Farm Board, from the standpoint of the cotton mills. In effect, he said:

FARM BOARD UNFAIR

I don't know much about the Farm Board, other than what I read. But the government took over the cotton oil mills during the war and so placed prices that it literally wrecked the trade. It did the same thing to the railroads.

The trouble with the farmers is principally their failure to study their business and try to get ahead. So now they are being attacked by the germ of Politicitis. Right now we are laboring under Hooveritis prosperity. We don't know where it will stop.

The next thing we ought to do in this state is organize a redemption or rescue party. The party lines between the democrats and republicans are practically erased.

I trust that the agricultural element is not going to follow thru now with Leggeitis. Such a move would be dangerous. Under the present system every individual has a chance. The law of survival of the fittest operates. But no individual can hope to compete with the government. Socialism is the last thing this country needs. The unfair attitude of the Farm Board in buying from the cooperative oil mills at pegged prices, but refusing to deal with independent oil mills, is certainly to be condemned.

THE RESOLUTIONS com'te reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

BE IT RESOLVED that we instruct Sec'y Dorsey to write J. Z. Keel, who is the oldest living pres. of our Ass'n, that we express to him our sympathy in his illness and wish for him a speedy recovery, that we have very much missed his wise counsel and friendly greetings during the sessions of the convention.

Farm Board

RESOLVED by the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled at Fort Worth on May 27th, 1930, that we endorse the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America in asking for the repeal of those sections of the Agricultural Marketing Act which place the Government of the United States in private business. At its annual convention, held in Washington, D. C., on May 1st, the Chamber expressed its opposition to the use of government funds in providing capital for operation of agricultural cooperatives and for

the buying and selling of commodities for the purpose of attempting stabilization. The Chamber's resolution further condemned as a permanent policy of Government the employment of public funds for the purpose of participation in business in competition with established agencies, and it supported the proposal for an amendment to the Agricultural Marketing Act to repeal the authority of the Federal Farm Board to use federal funds for such a purpose.

We are in hearty sympathy with this action of the Chamber. We believe that the Agricultural Marketing Act is a subversion of the principles of private initiative, which principles underlie the very foundation of our government. Should these principles be accepted as a permanent policy the result can only lead to the socialization of American industry.

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the pres. of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

THE COM'ITE ON CONSTITUTION and by-laws reported on the rewritten constitution as prepared by the special com'te appointed at the last convention. The principal change was provision for appointment of the sec'y-treas. by the Board of Directors and provision for election of other officers in the regular course of business. This was brought to a standing vote. The election results were 14 in favor of the new constitution and 11 for the old. Since it takes a two-thirds majority to change the constitution, the old constitution stands, whereby the sec'y as well as the other officers are selected by popular vote of the membership.

An invitation was extended by Dallas delegates to hold the next annual convention in Dallas.

The following officers were unanimously elected: W. L. Newsom, Fort Worth, pres.; A. V. Nelson, Claude, 1st vice-pres.; J. S. Criswell, Graham, 2nd vice-pres.; H. B. Dorsey, Fort Worth, sec'y-treas.; L. C. McMurry, Pampa, and C. A. Waller, Weatherford, re-elected directors; T. L. Hughston, Crowell, new director.

Adjourned *sine die*.

FORT WORTH CONVENTION NOTES

F. F. Thompson of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., was the only Chicago representative present.

Pencils were distributed by South Texas Grain Co., Transit Grain & Commission Co. and others.

Markets were chalked up on a black-board near the registration desk during sessions by Western Union.

G. W. Holden, manager of the local office of James E. Bennett & Co. had market letters distributed at all sessions.

Every member of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange was a member of the city's reception com'te, and each did his welcoming with all of the reputed southern hospitality.

A large number of ladies accompanied their husbands to Fort Worth. The city was at a loss to know whether to accept this as a compliment to the care the husbands would receive, or the reverse.

Brinkley Evans, who is in the brokerage business in New York City, lived for several years in Fort Worth and is well acquainted with the southern trade, was back, visiting his many friends.

The banquet and entertainment at the Rivercrest Country Club Monday night was thru courtesy of the Fort Worth dealers. Its success reflects credit on the entertainment com'te composed of C. M. Carter, W. D. Matthews and Secy. E. B. Wooten.

Mrs. F. M. Oliver of Mullin-Brackett Grain Co., was in charge of registration, assisted by Evelyn Oates of Transit Grain & Commission Co., and Rena Burton of Southwest Grain & Commission Co. Such pretty and charming ladies to attend the business of pinning badges on the coat lapels of delegates, caused a great rush at the registration desk. Two gallants threw away their badges so they could apply for another one.

H. F. Hoffmaster, Jr., came from Texas City, W. H. Culpepper from Beaumont.

From Wichita Falls came Stanton Thatcher, Jim Fite, and W. M. Priddy.

San Antonio sent W. H. Killingsworth, J. F. Shanley, M. C. Giesecke, Walter Giesecke, and Frank White.

Galveston representatives were J. R. Holmes, J. F. Ryder, J. B. Donegan, H. C. Franke, and H. F. Johnson.

Waco sent A. E. Ruhmann, O. E. Blume, H. W. Dudley, R. A. Wilson, L. L. Mitchell, R. J. Potts, Ben E. Clement and Ben E. Clement, Jr.

Oklahoma representatives present were Fred Straughn and John A. Mugg from Oklahoma City; C. A. Kendall and E. W. Stewart from Durant.

Houston was well represented by Geo. S. Colby, B. E. Caldwell, A. F. Miller, J. E. Bishop, D. J. Green, E. S. Dixon, E. C. Downman, Chas. P. Shearn, and W. J. Peterson.

Frank Theis of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., and J. J. Kraettli of J. E. Rahm Grain Co., were the only Kansas City representatives present. The former was the only export dealer who attended.

A. V. Jay, western sales manager for National Oil Products Co., appeared on the last day of the convention, and had "Nopco" cod liver oil signs and literature widely distributed. Dorsey Grain Co. is his local broker.

Special entertainment was afforded the ladies both days of the convention. Mrs. Frank Bailey, chairman of the ladies entertainment com'te, provided a bridge luncheon at the Fort Worth Club at noon the first day; and a theater party during the afternoon of the second.

DALLAS was represented by Geo. Williams, Fred Honea, W. H. Finley, G. H. Rogers, S. O. Cook, H. E. Talkington, J. H. Pearlstone, Alva F. McKnight, W. C. Schutts, Dwight Dill, J. C. Crouch, A. A. Hart, Paul Erb, J. C. Mitchell, H. H. McLeod, A. S. Lewis, J. R. Jones, Chas. Newman.

BAG mill representatives from Dallas, Houston and other points, were present in the persons of E. F. Eastman, O. V. Foman, Max Goldsmith, Adolph Mayer, M. W. Cary, J. E. Heiser, and T. G. Blacker.

Country stations were represented by T. E. Arnold, Muleshoe; J. W. Bell, Crowell; H. A. Buhrikuhl, Kress; A. Baker, Whitesboro; R. L. Bagwell, Claude; C. O. Byrnes, Dimmit; Dilley Broyles, Palestine; Albert Brown, Lampasas; A. C. Bovard, Denison; J. L. Brooks, Jr., White Deer; J. L. Brooks, White Deer; Hansford Berry, Rogers;

F. M. Carroll, Terrell; R. L. Cole, Krum; E. W. Crouch, McGregor; J. S. Criswell, Graham; W. B. Chambers, Sanger; S. E. Cone, Lubbock; J. R. Cone, Hereford; J. T. Chambers, Sanger; Albert Clubb, Petersburg; W. C. Cates, Floydada;

F. A. Duke, Dublin; C. L. Duke, Celina; O. D. Dinwiddie, Tulia; J. W. Elliott, Kress; C. F. Egan, St. Francis; C. C. Edwards, Gatesville; F. D. Fuller, College Station; Leslie Floyd, Lockney; Ray Griffith, Muleshoe; A. F. Hughston, Plainview; J. B. Honaker, Farmersville; Albert Hinn, Plainview; Lewis Hall, San Angelo; H. B. Hankins, Tulia; C. R. Hayes, Whitney; J. H. Hohlaus, Lockney; Mr. Halbert, Plainview; T. L. Hughston, Crowell; Ben Hill, McKinney;

T. W. Jacobs, Rogers; Geo. C. Knauer, Denison; J. L. Moore, McKinney; A. M. Maloney, Jr., Hamilton; Robert Muncy, Lockney; L. C. McMurry, Pampa;

A. V. Nelson, Claude; E. N. Noble, Plainview; M. C. Powell, Anna; C. D. Piere, St. Francis; Geo. Reinhardt, McKinney; A. F. Richter, Greenville; Geo. M. Roach, Lubbock; B. W. Self, Crowell; E. R. Scott, Lampasas; E. R. Talkington, Lubbock; Chas. H. Thuman, Archer City;

C. A. Waller, Weatherford; Ozie Welborn, Palestine; Joe Walsh, St. Francis; L. M. Wilson, Marshall; R. E. Wendland, Temple; James B. Wallace, Plainview; W. W. Wendland, Temple.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Berryville, Ark.—W. D. Walton & Son are replacing their mill, burned several months ago, with a feed and corn mill.

Stuttgart, Ark.—August Hoevels, Jr., and Mike McCuing are reported as planning to build a rice elevator here, of 400,000-bus. capacity, 300x500 feet, and containing 50,000 square feet of floor space.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—An office has been opened in this city by the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., with C. E. Patterson as manager.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The National Milling Co. is replacing its burned plant with a concrete, fireproof one. The company is a molasses feed manufacturer and processor of alfalfa hay.

Corning, Cal.—Macy & Co., who operate a feed mill and also handle chicken supplies in general, as well as poultry and eggs, have outgrown their present quarters and are erecting a new building on another street to be used as a receiving station and storage for chickens, eggs, etc., and will use the present building exclusively for feeds.

CANADA

Montreal, Que.—Application for membership in the Corn Exchange has been filed by H. K. Hepburn.

Harris, Sask.—An elevator and 1,000 bus. of wheat, the property of the Wilson farm, burned here late in May.

Didsbury, Alta.—Installation of a molasses mixer is contemplated by the Rosebud Flour Mills, Ltd. M. Weber is manager.

Ottawa, Ont.—The new Canada Grain Act passed final reading in the House of Commons, late in May, and went to the Senate for endorsement.

Meacham, Sask.—The Wheat Pool Elvtr. here burned late in May; 22,000 bus. of grain in store were destroyed. Plans for rebuilding are going forward.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Mitchell-Thompson Grain Co., Ltd., early in June opened up commodious offices in the uptown section of this city, under the management of Arthur H. Bevan.

Shedden, Ont.—Joseph Sells, owner of the local flour and feed mill, was injured by a blow on the head from a falling bar and will probably be confined to the hospital in St. Thomas, Ont., for some time.

Ft. Churchill, Man.—The foundation contract work on the 2,500,000-bu. government elevator to be erected here starts on July 1. The work calls for the driving of 8,000 pieces of piling and will cost approximately \$300,000.

Regina, Sask.—The N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, Man., has opened a branch office in this city. In addition to the 2,500,000-bu. terminal elevator in Port Arthur, Ont., this company operates 150 country elevators in the three prairie provinces.

Winnipeg, Man.—Fred H. Bole, head of the Bole Grain Co. and of the Electric Elvtr. & Grain Co., whose arrest was reported in the last number of the Journal, charged with making false statements involving advances of \$85,000 from the Bank of Montreal, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

COLORADO

Mancos, Colo.—The Mancos Roller Mill, L. M. Guillet owner, burned recently; the fire was believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Denver, Colo.—The Denver Grain Exchange will act as host to the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, which meets in this city for its annual convention on June 14.

Limon, Colo.—Wm. Wright is now in charge as manager of the Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.'s bean elevator and flour and feed business, succeeding Mr. Friend, who has had charge for the past year. Mr. Wright was manager of this plant for a number of years, leaving the company to enter the implement business.

ILLINOIS

Melvin, Ill.—Emil Keller, manager of the Farmers elevator here, has resigned.

Prophetstown, Ill.—F. J. Thompson has added an oat huller to the equipment of his feed mill.

Milan, Ill.—A warehouse and a garage are being added to the plant of the Thompson Mill & Feed Co.

Fogarty (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—We will make some necessary repairs to the elevator here.—J. C. Wigginton, mgr., Fogarty Grain Co.

Mason City, Ill.—The Mason City Feed Mill has been taken over by C. B. Cooper from Chas. Pancake, Mr. Cooper trading a 400-acre piece of land in this county for the mill.

Highland, Ill.—It is reported that 15 flour mills in southern Illinois are to be merged, the Highland Milling Co., of this place, being one of them and the only one whose name has been announced as yet.

Granville, Ill.—Howard Dysart, who has been manager and bookkeeper for the Granville Co-op Elvtr. Co. for a number of years, has resigned and will devote his time to his undertaking business.

Champaign, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Champaign territory was scheduled to be held on Tuesday, June 10, at the Inman Hotel, at 6:45 p. m., at which hour dinner was to be served.

Newman, Ill.—The Newman Grain & Lbr. Co. and the Elvis Weathers Grain Co., both of this place, have consolidated under the name of the Newman Grain & Lbr. Co., with Virgil Weise and Elvis Weathers as managers. Three elevators are included in the consolidation.

Streator, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator territory held its monthly meeting at Toluca, on Thursday, May 29, at Jensen's Hall, where dinner was served at 7 o'clock, instead of 6:30 as heretofore, spaghetti with all the proper trimmings having a prominent place on the menu.

Woodland, Ill.—Edward Keith, a farmer living near here, was fatally injured recently at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator when one of the mules he was driving swerved and forced him against the wall, one of the wheels crushing his body against it. He died an hour later at a hospital.

Farmersville, Ill.—I expect to soon get started in business. Will handle coal, flour, feed, gas, oil, etc., and will likely buy some grain, chickens and eggs—Farmers Exchange, R. W. Shrader, mgr. [Mr. Shrader, who was manager of the Farmersville Co-op Elvtr. Co. for nine years, recently bot the interests of the Fernandes Grain Co., whose elevator burned last winter.]

Camargo, Ill.—Residents of this place say that Hall & Spellman's elevator that burned in April will be rebuilt soon and be ready for use in the fall, but the former owners plan to sell the lots and not continue in the business themselves.

Watkins (Farmer City p. o.), Ill.—Thomas F. Grady, proprietor of a grain elevator at this point, was instantly killed, on May 26, by a freight car which he was moving along the sidetrack. He was using a pinch bar to move the car when he slipped, falling across the rail, and the car backed over his body.

Kirkwood, Ill.—The old Davison & Sons feed mill, owned and operated by the Central Feed & Produce Co., burned on May 23, at 3:40 a. m.; loss, \$25,000; partly insured. The mill contained quite a quantity of feed and grain and about 200 small chickens, all of which, together with the machinery, were burned.

Odell, Ill.—The contract for repairing and remodelling the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator at this place has been given to the T. E. Ibberson Co. The present office building will be moved to a new location with scales to be installed on the outside of the building. Two new Kewanee Dumps will be installed in the elevator and a large feed warehouse will be built.

Ladd, Ill.—Work on the Ladd Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator is progressing rapidly. The new building is being erected directly east of the present structure, which has been in service 35 years and has deteriorated to such an extent that it is no longer suitable for the storage of grain. The new elevator, which will have a capacity of 23,000 bus., double that of the old one, will be ready for the new crop. New office and coal sheds will also be erected this year.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Kankakee territory was held at Birr's Cottage, six miles northwest of Kankakee, on the Kankakee River, on Wednesday, June 4. The com'te in charge of arrangements prepared something a little different from anything yet attempted, namely a steak fry, held on the banks of the river, the time of gathering being in the afternoon instead of the usual evening hour. Mr. Rollins, of the E. E. Rollins Grain Co., was responsible, in a large measure, for the good time enjoyed by those who attended.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Illinois Commerce Commission on June 5 authorized the Board of Trade to amend its rules so that a ten-day period of free grain storage is passed on to the purchaser. This amendment was given in the May 14 Journal under Chicago Notes.

Benj. W. Bradley, of the brokerage firm of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, and a member of the Board of Trade for 25 years, died at his home in Kenilworth, on June 5, of a cerebral embolism, believed to have developed from injuries received two weeks previously from a fall. Mr. Bradley, who was 67 years old, had been engaged in the grain business since 1879. His widow survives him.

Recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade are the following: Andrew F. Moeller, Edward C. Sledge, Lewis K. Neff, Chas. F. Watt, Arthur A. Wilson, Lee V. Jacobs. Memberships transferred: Estate of Charles L. Dreyfus, Joseph G. Clayton, Julius Loeb, Estate of Frank B. Woltz, John Haussmann, Estate of James P. Sledge, John W. McGraw, Arthur B. Earle, Ludwig Eise-mann, Richard J. Bernhard, Estate of Michael J. Ryan, Edgar S. Baruc, Edward A. Pierce, L. Stanley Kahn, Jno. W. Jordan.

The Board of Trade grain com'te, late in May, issued notice to the effect that grain delivered in carlots on future contracts under the emergency rule must first be inspected on the day of delivery or one day prior, and must be ordered by the party taking delivery within four days after date of original inspection, and if not so ordered the holders shall pay for the grain on the basis of the estimated or actual weights pending final adjustment.

The next annual meeting of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n will be held in Chicago, Oct. 13 and 14. This is less than five months away, but if it is to be a success, members should get busy at once for two reasons: First, to insure a real meeting with a red hot program that will be both instructive and interesting; second, if the program is arranged and settled within the next two months and a half, the detail of it during the busy period of the wheat movement will be obviated. Every member should take an active part in the formulation of this program.

In the suit of the Grain Futures Administration of the Dept. of Agriculture against W. B. Massey and John and Philip J. Reddy, charged with manipulation of the market, attorneys for the Government rested their cases, on June 5, and at the same time counsel for the defense entered motions to strike out evidence, claiming none of the complaints had been proved, and to dismiss the suit. Three motions will be presented by Referee John C. Brook, before whom the case was brot, before a commission composed of the attorney general and the secretaries of commerce and agriculture in Washington for a decision.

Further investigation into the death of William Simons, well known member of the Board of Trade and leading citizen of Kentland, Ind. (whose death was reported in the last number of the Journal), leads to the belief that he was murdered. A Chicago doctor who conducted a post mortem examination discovered that the three bullets fired into Mr. Simons' body in all probability could not have been fired by the victim himself. Richard Simons, son of the dead man, holds to the theory that his father entered an automobile in front of his home, either that of a person he knew or of strangers, who offered to take him to Chicago; that, sitting in the front seat with the driver, the murderer, sitting in the rear seat, fired two shots into Mr. Simons' head; that the car was driven to the lonely spot where the body was found, and the wounded man was lifted out, still living, and then a third shot was fired thru his heart while he lay on the ground. The motive may have been robbery, as Mr. Simons carried a large sum of money in his wallet the day before, and when it was found it was empty.

INDIANA

Dale, Ind.—The Wallace Milling Co.'s mill here will be sold at auction on June 17.

Etna Green, Ind.—The Etna Elvtr. Co. has installed a large feed mixer at its elevator.

Helmer, Ind.—The elevator here is still closed. Gungnagel & Son, of Auburn, Ind., are the owners.—X.

Rays Crossing, Ind.—The Central States Grain Ass'n is reported to have closed an option on an elevator here.

Silver Lake, Ind.—J. C. Grubbs has leased his elevator to Clay Syler, of North Manchester, and will manage it for him.

Ferdinand, Ind.—The Lincoln Savings Bank of Evansville, as trustee, has bot the mill of the defunct Wallace Milling Co.

Huntingburg, Ind.—The Wallace Milling Co.'s mill here has been sold to the Central States Grain Ass'n for \$17,300. A total of \$14,765 in expenses and fees against the mill was also allowed.

Rockville, Ind.—The former Rhom Bros. mill, now owned by Reichard Bros., is said to have been taken over by the Farmers Federation.

Shelbyville, Ind.—It is reported that the Central States Grain Ass'n contemplates buying the Martin Cutsinger Grain Co.'s elevator and five other elevators in Shelby County.

Ash Grove (Battle Ground p. o.), Ind.—I am no longer connected with the grain business.—W. F. Shoup [former agent for the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.]

Richland, Ind.—The plant of the Lakeland Milling Co. that burned recently is being rebuilt and is expected to be completed about June 15. The new mill includes a mixed feed plant.

Greentown, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Feed Co.'s Elevator was burned May 31, together with 3,000 bus. corn, 500 bus. soy beans and 500 bus. wheat. Fully insured, so will probably be rebuilt.

Lapel, Ind.—We changed our name to the Lapel Grain Co. Apr. 7, 1930. We operate independently of the lumber company.—Lapel Grain Co., V. S. Towne, mgr. [formerly Lapel Grain & Lbr. Co.]

Shipshewana, Ind.—The offices of the Wolfe Grain Co. here have just been replastered, papered and painted and an entire set of up-to-date office furniture and equipment installed. E. A. Wolfe is the owner.

Milroy, Ind.—I am building a small elevator here, 2,000 bus. capacity, equipped with McMillin Dump, one leg to handle 1,200 bus. per hour. It will be the only grain house here this year, but farmers are talking of a house after wheat harvest.—Frank Jackman.

Martinsburg, Ind.—The Martinsburg Flour Mill, owned by W. K. Roberts and Chas. Marshall, and which has been operated continuously since its erection in 1840, burned on May 24; loss, \$5,000; the cause was said to have been an overheated exhaust pipe in the motor. The owners consider rebuilding.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—We have installed a broadcasting station in our office in the Commerce Bldg. here. This is thru Indianapolis Broadcasting Station WKBF by remote control. We are giving a program of entertainment, music, etc., each day from 12:15 to 12:30 noon except Sundays and holidays. We started this broadcasting on May 27 and are having wonderful success.—Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company, Per H. L. Gray.

Milford Junction (Milford p. o.), Ind.—Frank Beer, owner of the Farmers Grain & Milling Co.'s elevator here, has made an agreement with the Winona Railroad Co. to move his elevator from its present location to Milford, on property purchased recently by the railroad company, which will build a track to the rear platform of the elevator as soon as the new foundation is completed and the house moved.

Brook, Ind.—The feed mill operated by D. J. Honn & Co. has been purchased by G. E. Vest, who formerly owned the mill and sold it about a year ago.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The mid-summer convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, which is to be held in this city on June 18, in the Board of Trade Library, opens at 10 o'clock sharp and will be called to order by Pres. E. E. Elliott, of Muncie. J. E. Frederick, pres. Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, will speak on "Business Conditions as I See Them Today"; C. A. Waalen, Federal grain supervisor, will present "Necessity of Accurate Grain Grading"; a discussion of wheat pool contract offered the elevators will be held, led by a member of the law com'te of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. A buffet luncheon will be served on the trading floor of the exchange immediately after the morning session, those attending being the guests of the Board of Trade, the grain, feed, seed and milling firms of Indianapolis. The afternoon session will open at 1:15, Otto P. Deluse, pres. of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, speaking on "Organization," followed by Millard R. Myers on "Grain Marketing Fundamentals," after which will be a general discussion followed by new business, then adjournment.

IOWA

Eldridge, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new mixer in its feed mill.

Cumming, Ia.—Arthur McLain is the new manager of Kent & Co.'s elevator here.

Gowrie, Ia.—E. J. Bruntlett has added an oat huller to the equipment of his elevator.

Merrill, Ia.—Fire, started by lightning, damaged the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here recently.

Hardy, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here will open on July 1 under the management of Roland Trotter.

Jefferson, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently voted to change from a stock company to a co-operative company.

Hartley, Ia.—Repairs will be made on the Hunting Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this place, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Crystal Lake, Ia.—The elevator and office of the Crystal Lake Farmers Ass'n have been treated to a new galvanized roofing.

Hayfield, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. paint its elevator and make other repairs at this station.

George, Ia.—Manager Snedecor, of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has been covering the office walls with wallboard, during his spare time.

Peterson, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is preparing for the handling of the new crop by installing a new head drive, leg and buckets.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Burlington R. R. is reported to be planning the construction of another grain elevator here having a capacity of 350,000 bus.

Manly, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing a new oat huller, which cleans as well as hulls the oats, and can be used for cracking corn and mixing chicken feed.

Ashton, Ia.—A new drive, new belts and buckets have been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, and the office has been remodeled. A. F. Umhoefer is manager.

Dividend

20

to

30

Saving

%

SERVICE

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate Protection

WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Protection

Elevators

Grain

Lumber Yards

Dwellings

Merc. Property

Gifford, Ia.—Horace N. Edmondson, proprietor of the H. N. Edmondson Grain Co., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with debts listed at \$17,347.17 and assets at \$6,418.

Kiron, Ia.—The Farmers Lbr. & Coal Co. will erect an elevator near the North Western tracks to replace the one burned last fall. It is expected to have it ready to receive the new grain.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Worth-Mor Feed Mills, Inc. (incorporated in April, as reported in the Apr. 23 Journal) has let the contract for the erection of a \$5,000 feed mill here to Coomer & Small.

Britt, Ia.—The Farmers Industrial Union, Chas. F. Castle, manager, is putting up a new hollow tile office, 40x48, which is to be up-to-date in every way. A scale house is also being erected over the scales.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has let contract for the erection of a 25,000-bu. elevator to replace the one burned. It will be equipped with all up-to-date improvements. William Martin is the manager.

Des Moines, Ia.—Construction work on the 500,000-bu. annex of the Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co. is progressing rapidly. The total capacity of the elevator, when this addition is completed, will be over 1,000,000 bus. J. D. Kent is general manager.

Ayrshire, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has let contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the construction of a 25,000-bu. elevator, of crib construction, to replace the house burned last November. It will be equipped with the latest machinery. Work will start at once. William Martin is the elevator manager.

Logan, Ia.—The Farmers Merc. Co. filed a petition in bankruptcy in the U. S. District Court at Council Bluffs May 27. Liabilities listed in the petition total \$48,135 of which \$46,223 is claimed to be unsecured claims and \$1,910 secured claims. Assets total \$75,206, which represents book value, the actual value of the assets being about one-half. The firm was engaged in the selling of farm machinery, feeds, grain, livestock, hardware and other commodities.

KANSAS

LaCrosse, Kan.—The Ryan Grain Co. is establishing a branch office here.

Severance, Kan.—Slight windstorm damage was sustained by the Quaker Oats Co. recently.

Belpre, Kan.—Farmers Grain Co. has just completed a new building to be used as a service shop.

Sharon Springs, Kan.—The Sharon Springs Elvtr. has recently been equipped with lightning protection.

Levant, Kan.—The Houston Grain Co. is installing new motor and scales in its elevator. H. E. Combs is manager.—Jimmie Quinn.

Kendall, Kan.—Geo. E. Gano's new 40,000-bu. elevator here has been completed. A. L. McClure is manager.

Randolph, Kan.—The Randolph Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has equipped its elevator with lightning protection.

Ensign, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co., headquarters Hutchinson, is installing a Kewanee Truck Dump in its local elevator.

Levant, Kan.—A new rope drive has been installed here by the Shannon Grain Co., purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Works.

Page City, Kan.—The Gridley Elvtr. Co. is installing a new electric motor and repairing elevator. Mr. Smith is manager.—Jimmie Quinn.

Harper, Kan.—K. L. Bowman is the new manager of the local plant of the Imperial Flour Mills Co., whose headquarters are at Wichita.

Logan, Kan.—E. I. King, of E. I. King & Co., who operate an elevator at this point, is recovering from an illness that lasted for some time.

Goodland, Kan.—The Houston-Anderson Grain Co. is installing a new iron grate in its elevator. J. W. Summer is the manager.—Jimmie Quinn.

Pierceville, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. will install a 2-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor and a Curtis Compressor here, furnished by the White Star Co.

Gem, Kan.—The Houston Grain Co. is installing new scales and new motor in the elevator here. Gem is the home office of the company.—Jimmie Quinn.

Kirwin, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. here has just installed a new link belt chain drive, bot from the York Fdry. & Engine Works, also Hyatt Roller Bearings.

Castleton, Kan.—Elmer Beauchamp took charge of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here June 1, having resigned as traveling representative of the Midwest Grain Co.

Ingalls, Kan.—We are building a new office and are planning to build coal sheds. We expect to handle an average crop here this year.—Ingalls Co-op. Exchange, L. O. Webb, mgr.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Board of Trade membership of W. T. Macauley has been posted for transfer to Price Feuquay, as representative of the Wolcott & Lincoln Grain Co.

Wilson, Kan.—Geo. Eslinger, who recently bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at public sale, contemplates operating it himself if a farmers co-op. company is not formed to operate it.

Haggard, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator is having its equipment improved by the addition of a Kewanee Truck Dump. The company's headquarters are at Hutchinson, Kan.

McAllaster, Kan.—The Gridley Elvtr. Co. is building a new elevator here, to have a capacity of 10,000 bus. It will be completed about June 10. John Newell is manager.—Jimmie Quinn, with Ted Branson Co.

Lewis, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co. has made some repairs on its elevator—new transmission rope, flexible spout, drive belts and Curtis Compressor. These materials were bot from the White Star Co.

Wichita, Kan.—New officers of the Board of Trade are: Pres., W. A. Smith; vice-pres., J. A. Woodside; directors: A. F. Baker, I. H. Blood, R. R. Roth, R. W. Smith, E. H. Adair, R. W. Payne, L. H. Powell and A. E. Randle.

Dodge City, Kan.—The C. E. Jones Grain & Elvtr. Co. of Wichita, Kan., will open an office here about June 20. Dave Douglas will be in charge. This office will both buy grain and solicit consignments.—C. E. Jones.

Wichita, Kan.—Bill Kopp is with the A. F. Baker Grain Co., of this city, as all his friends know, even tho he was reported in the Kansas convention notes as representing B. C. Christopher & Co. "Excuse it, please!"

Howell (Dodge City p. o.), Kan.—The Dodge City Co-op. Exchange has let the contract for the construction of a 15,000-bu. elevator at this point to Chalmers & Borton, work to start at once and to be completed in time for this year's crop.

Meade, Kan.—The Meade Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was sold recently to D. B. Lewellan, of the Lewellan Grain Co., Englewood, Kan. W. R. Johnston, of the W. R. Johnston Grain Co., Coldwater, Kan., was the principal owner of the elevator.

Dodge City, Kan.—The proposed 200,000-bu. terminal elevator to be erected at this city by the Dodge City Co-op. Exchange will not be built now, it is reported, since the exchange has decided to erect an elevator at Howell (Dodge City p. o.).

Phillipsburg, Kan.—The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, of Kansas City, has voted to erect an elevator at Phillipsburg if sufficient interest is shown by local farmers and if enough shares can be sold. If the organization is formed, it will be conducted on the co-operative basis.

Morganville, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n's elevator is being rebuilt, new foundation, boxing and siding, galvanized exterior covering, new roof, automatic scale, corn drag, Globe Truck Dump and new truck scale going in. The Federal Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Hoisington, Kan.—The Ochs Grain Co. has leased the ice plant building here, recently vacated, and will use it as a cold storage house for fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs, etc., in connection with the company's wholesale produce and egg business. Refrigerating machinery will be installed.

Frantz (Geneseo p. o.), Kan.—My elevator and coal bins were a total loss [by windstorm May 6]. I had \$4,000 insurance on elevator and \$400 on coal bins, which was paid in full. I only had about 700 bus. of wheat, which was paid in full. I do not intend to rebuild. I may put a blower in pit and do what I can during the combine season. I intend to quit the grain business.—W. C. Groth.

WICHITA

"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"

long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing.

If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market.

Deal With These Board of Trade Members

Blood Grain Co.

Mill Orders—Consignments

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.

Wheat, Kafir, Milo, Maize, Corn

Adair Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Hutchinson, Kan.—The new inspection office and laboratory which has been enlarged and newly equipped, is now being occupied. The protein laboratory has been doubled in size and newly equipped thruout. It will have 140 digesters and distillation units and is said by the builders to be the largest and finest equipped exclusive protein laboratory in the country.

Leoti, Kan.—The Stevens-Scott Grain Co., of Wichita, Kan., is having E. L. Craig build a 25,000-bu. elevator at this point. The house will be equipped with Fairbanks Scales, a Kewanee Truck Dump, a Richardson Automatic 8-bu. Scale and a Winter Head Drive. The plant will be done in time to handle the new crop. The Stevens-Scott Grain Co. also operates the R. & A. Grain Co. at Ransom, Kan., which business it absorbed when the plant burned.

Sublette, Kan.—Local men have dissolved partnership with Lemon & Barbee, of Pratt, and have formed a new company, known as the McCoy Grain Co. An 80,000-bu. elevator and a 20,000-bu. one were involved in the deal, and the McCoy Co. has taken the smaller one (F. E. Vance to continue as manager) and Lemon & Barbee have acquired the larger one. The McCoy Grain Co. is composed of Frank McCoy, C. W. Durnil, John Watson and F. E. Vance.

Anthony, Kan.—A. W. Steen & Son's elevator here (12,000 bus. capacity) burned on May 9, also four coal bins and several tons of coal belonging to the company were partially destroyed; partly insured. The elevator contained about 235 bus. of wheat. The flames were discovered coming out of the roof of the building at 1:30 in the morning. The wiring was all in conduit, and neither the lights nor the motor had been used for several months. The building had been broken into several times, and one theory is that a match or cigarette carelessly thrown by some vagrant may have caused the fire. Mr. Steen is reported as saying that he would not be able to rebuild in time for this year's crop but would probably rebuild next year.

LOUISIANA

New Iberia, La.—P. A. Conrad & Son are erecting a new feed mill, 30x90 feet, to have a 5,000-pound per hour capacity.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—C. Wilmer Watkins, head of C. B. Watkins & Co., grain and feed, is sufficiently recovered from his automobile accident of several weeks ago to be able to attend to his office duties, tho he returned with his knee in a cast.

Frederick, Md.—The newly organized company of Thomas Bros. Co. [the incorporation of which was reported in the May 14 Journal] has no connection whatever with Thomas & Co., and as far as we know they do not have any warehouses or elevators at any place. We understand they have a small office at 15 N. Court St. There has been no recent incorporating of our company.—Thomas & Co., by G. F. Thomas.

MICHIGAN

Blissfield, Mich.—The stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Produce Co. recently decided to change the name of the company to the Blissfield Co-op. Co.

Pompeii, Mich.—Pompeii Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$35,000; incorporators: D. B. Pomeroy, Wm. G. Troup, R. G. Pomeroy; general elevator business.

Coleman, Mich.—Farm Bureau Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; supplies and farm produce; incorporators: H. C. Johnson, Edwin Fike, and F. A. Lundy.—H. F. Reves.

Montrose, Mich.—The Montrose Elvtr. Co. (owned by the Saginaw Milling Co.), which has operated here for many years, closed its doors on June 1, the owners having decided to close the business indefinitely. William J. Colgan, who has managed the business for many years, will take a position in another city.

Manchester, Mich.—Wm. J. and Oswald Blaiss (father and son) have bot the mill of W. J. Heffer here, who has been in poor health for some time.

Rochester, Mich.—The Rochester Farmers Elvtr. Co. has changed its name to the Rochester Elvtr. Co., and three new partners have joined the company—W. H. Bouma, B. D. Eblen and P. C. Gilbert, all of whom are officers in the F. T. Caughey Co., of Detroit. C. Goodison will remain as general manager and treas. of the company.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. and the Cass City Grain Co. have merged into a new concern which will operate the facilities of both, including elevators or buying stations in 23 cities and towns, under the name of the Michigan Bean Co. Consolidation of the two concerns was made by means of an exchange of stock. The merger was brot about to lower operating costs, increase efficiency of operation and provide better facilities. The offices will continue, for the present at least, at the former location of the Michigan Bean Co.'s offices here. Joseph Frutchey, who was pres. and general manager of the Cass City Grain Co., will become vice-pres. and general manager of the new concern.

Lapeer, Mich.—The old Hadrill Elvtr., owned by the writer, has been sold to L. A. Gifford, of the Gifford Lbr. Co., of Royal Oak, Mich. No announcement has been made with reference to future plans with the property. The Commercial Milling Co.'s properties in Lapeer were acquired by the writer in 1926, and have been successfully operated under the name of Commercial Elvtr. Co. since that time. The Commercial Elvtr. Co.'s properties in Lapeer have been acquired by the Michigan State Highway Dept. for clear vision on M-21, the Great Lakes International Short Route across Michigan. The elevator located as it is at the intersection of two Federal highways, M-21 and M-24, and a Michigan Central R.R. crossing, makes it imperative that the property be vacated.—E. L. Paddison, owner, Commercial Elvtr. Co.

MINNESOTA

Battle Lake, Minn.—L. C. Bliss, of New York Mills, has bot the flour mill here and re-opened it.

Wabasso, Minn.—A new 10-ton dump scale is being installed in the Atlas Elvtr. here by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Clinton, Minn.—A farmers co-op. elevator company is being agitated here and com'ites have been appointed to secure an elevator.

Mapleton, Minn.—J. P. Nigg has been appointed manager of the Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. He was formerly with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Lamberton.

Clara City, Minn.—Louis Condon, who was put in charge of the Cargill Elvtr. here for a short time after the death of Carl Stegman, has been appointed manager of the elevator.

Sauk Rapids, Minn.—The Sauk Rapids Elvtr., which burned several weeks ago, is being rebuilt and will be made more up-to-date than the former one. Improved service is planned also.

Lanesboro, Minn.—Grotte's Feed Mill Co. is the style under which A. P. Grotte and Henry Elstad are conducting their feed business, Mr. Elstad having recently bot an interest in the company.

Haydenville (Madison p. o.), Minn.—The Haydenville Grain Co. has appointed a com'ite to dispose of sufficient stock for a new elevator to be built here in time for the new crop. The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned last December.

Vesta, Minn.—The Vesta Grain & Fuel Co. has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for extensive repairs to be made on its plant and a new Fairbanks Dump Scale to be installed. A new steel boot tank and other improvements will be made.

St. Paul, Minn.—An addition of 1,000,000 bus., to make a total space of 2,000,000 bus., will be built at the Mississippi River head of navigation Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n plant at St. Paul when machinery can be moved from Minneapolis, to be ready for the 1930 crop.—Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, J. C. Hammond.

Mapleton, Minn.—The two elevators and feed mill owned by R. S. Matson burned on May 27. Officials are making an investigation, as the blaze is believed to have been incendiary. J. S. Emerson's elevator burned eleven days previously. (See report in last number of Journal.) Mr. Matson is quoted as saying he would rebuild the feed mill at once, but doubted if he would replace the elevators.

DULUTH LETTER

C. J. Young, assistant federal grain supervisor at the head of the lakes, died at his home in Superior, late in May. His widow and one son survive.

The Barnes-Ames Co. [Duluth and New York grain exporting company, of which Julius H. Barnes is pres.] contemplates retiring from activity in the grain trade on June 30, 1930.—Barnes-Ames Co., P. H. Ginder, sec'y.

The Farmers National Grain Corp. has completed negotiations for the exclusive use of the Consolidated Elvtr. Co.'s elevators "H" and "I" here, which have a combined capacity of 2,250,000 bus. Seventy-five carloads of grain per day can be unloaded into these elevators, which are equipped for loading into both cars and lake boats.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Request for transfer of Don A. Kern's membership in the Chamber of Commerce to B. B. Sheffield has been posted.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce voted June 5 to permit delivery of grain in elevators at Superior, Wis., on contracts for future delivery.

A joint meeting of the board of grain appeals at Minneapolis and Duluth was held in this city on June 2 to establish Minnesota grades for all grains for the coming crop year.

A 1,350,000-bu. terminal elevator is already under way and about one-third completed in Minneapolis. It will be ready for the 1930 crop.—Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, J. C. Hammond [headquarters St. Paul, Minn.].

We are a corporation organized for the purpose of jobbing a full line of feeds, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, wheat feeds, soya bean meal, oyster shells, etc. I am manager—have been in the feed business for over 15 years and understand the requirements of the country feed dealer as well as the mixed feed manufacturers. We will also represent various lines in this market. We do not handle any grain. A straight car feed business is what we will handle.—Neass Sales Corp., by A. E. Neass, mgr.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has leased the Burlington Elvtr. here (effective June 1), having a storage capacity of 2,400,000 bus., and equipped with facilities for loading grain barges. It has previously been operated by the Marshall Hall Grain Corp.

Lathrop, Mo.—I have completed a 7,000-bu. elevator, also added room for my Jay Bee Feed Grinder, which is all to be connected up to my present feed building. This building is on the Burlington tracks. Am operating elevator with electric motor and will handle about 600 bus. per hour.—Oral M. Robison.

Mt. Vernon, Mo.—The Mt. Vernon Mill & Elvtr. has been designated as the first government warehouse in southwest Missouri, Earl Pugh, owner and manager, having been granted a government license as a grain and feed weigher. The company is a bonded grain storage mill and leased by the National Biscuit Co. for the coming crop.

St. Louis, Mo.—Recent changes in registration of members of the Merchants Exchange have been made as follows: Geo. S. Milnor, from vice-pres. of the Sparks Milling Co. to vice-pres. and general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp.; J. M. Chilton, from manager of the Checkerboard Elvtr. Co. to vice-pres. of the Grain Stabilization Corp.; P. M. Marshall, from pres. of the Hall Milling Co. to pres. of the Commonwealth Flour Mills, Inc.

Mountain Grove, Mo.—A feed mixer having a capacity of 2,500 pounds and operated by electricity has been installed by the Star Milling Co. here.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Wichita, Kan., offices of the Kansas Co-op. Wheat Marketing Ass'n are being removed to this city and merged with the ass'n's office here.

Among the applicants for membership in the Board of Trade is Graham Robinson, on transfer from O. V. Hayward, deceased, the membership selling for \$7,500, with no transfer fee.

We have just started construction [May 25] of an addition to our elevator, doubling our capacity, making a total of a little over 500,000 bus. Expect same to be completed first part of July.—Rodney Milling Co.

V. R. Combs, who recently resigned from the Arcady Farms Milling Co., of this city, has formed a company for the manufacture of poultry feeds, the U. S. Feed Mills property here has been bot and new machinery installed. The plant will have a capacity of one carload of feed an hour.

E. C. Meserve, Jr., and T. A. O'Sullivan have severed their connections with the Hall-Baker Grain Co. and will conduct a grain commission business under the name of the Meserve-O'Sullivan Grain Co., which will have offices in the Board of Trade Bldg. E. C. Meserve is pres. of the new company; E. C. Meserve, Jr., is vice-pres.; T. A. O'Sullivan, sec'y-treas.

The Hall-Baker Grain Co., recently purchased by the Farmers National Grain Corp., as reported in the last number of the Journal, will continue to operate as the Hall-Baker Grain Co. and the following officers have been named: Pres., C. E. Huff; 1st vice-pres., John Vesecky; vice-pres. and general manager, George S. Milnor, vice-president, N. E. Carpenter and Fred Lake; assistant general manager, J. M. Chilton; sec'y-treas., W. I. Beam; assistant sec'y-treas., I. V. Sanford. Directors are Messrs. Milnor, Lake, Carpenter, Huff, Vesecky, H. E. Witham and E. G. Tharp.

MONTANA

Chinook, Mont.—The Chinook Elvtr. Co., a new concern formed by Bert Cain, of Lloyd, Mont., and the O'Hanlon interests of this city, has bot the Milk River Elvtr. Co., owned by the Oscar Harlen Estate.

Twin Bridges, Mont.—It is said that the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned on May 20 will be rebuilt. The foundation is intact. It was the only elevator in the valley and served a large territory.

Springdale, Mont.—The Powers Elvtr. Co. is dismantling its elevator here, which has been purchased by a North Dakota man and will be shipped to him. Failing business, it is said, caused the owners to dispose of it. A rushing business was done until three or four years ago.

Grass Range, Mont.—Two elevators owned by the Farmers Grain Co. of Grass Range, located here and at Becket, were ordered closed by the state commissioner of agriculture. It is said that the grain held by the company was not equivalent to the amount out in storage tickets.

Ulm, Mont.—We are building a 40,000-bu. annex to our elevator and also rebuilding the leg and installing roller bearings. We are also installing an oil business, with two oil pumps, one for gas and one for distillate, and we will carry a line of lubricating oils and greases. The Victor Const. Co. is building our annex.—Equity Co-op. Ass'n, R. E. Danschen, mgr.

Helena, Mont.—A. H. Stafford, of this city, commissioner of agriculture for the state; H. A. Morris, also of Helena, chief of the grain division, and George Moran, of Great Falls, chief grain inspector in charge of commercial and state laboratories, are spending some time in various parts of the state on a survey of elevator storage and warehouse problems. They are also visiting the state laboratories, and if crops and protein values warrant it, laboratories will be re-opened at Havre, Glasgow, Glendive and Conrad.

Havre, Mont.—Stock of the Montana Flour Mills Co. stored in the H. Earl Clack elevator was damaged by fire on May 26.

Lewistown, Mont.—It is reported that bankruptcy proceedings have been instituted against the Judith Milling Co., of this city, and its subsidiary, the Basin Elvtr. Co., the indebtedness of the milling company being given as \$525,000 and the assets as \$601,000 (\$200,000 of which is insurance). The elevator company's indebtedness is placed at \$659,018 and assets at \$171,500. J. W. Sherwood has been appointed receiver. The milling company operated mills here and at Hobson and the elevator company had elevators at Geyser, Hobson, Rossfork and Raynesford, all of which have been closed.

NEBRASKA

Anoka, Neb.—Both the east and west elevators of the Anoka-Butte Lbr. Co. have been protected against lightning.

Callaway, Neb.—The Callaway Elvtr. Co. has had a Winter Truck Dump installed, the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. having the contract.

Stamford, Neb.—The Stamford Grain Company has installed a ball-bearing manlift purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Works.

Oliver, Neb.—The Oliver Elvtr. Co. has added to its equipment a new 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine, the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. making the installation.

Crete, Neb.—Members of the Crete Grain & Livestock Ass'n have organized a farmers oil company, which will be operated separately from the first named company.

Lewellen, Neb.—We have incorporated as the Lewellen Grain Co. and have purchased a 20,000-bu. house located on the Pacific Union R. R.—Lewellen Grain Co., by W. B. Jewett, mgr.

Axtell, Neb.—A. T. Carleson, manager of the Axtell Grain & Elvtr. Co., has sufficiently recovered from a serious operation to return from the hospital in Lincoln, where he has spent ten weeks.

Exeter, Neb.—S. G. Manning, manager of the Exeter Elvtr. Co.'s elevator from its organization until a year ago, when he resigned on account of a stroke, was killed by a train on May 15. He took a chair, placed it on the track and waited for the train to run over him. He had been in poor health for some time.

Kearney, Neb.—Kearney Co-op. Grain Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: D. Henderson, Bert Danly, H. Paul Snider, M. H. Webb, Guy Bearss, H. Peterson. The ass'n has leased the Kearney Grain Co.'s elevators, and it is reported that the latter company will not be interested in the grain business after July 1.

York, Neb.—Grain dealers and farmers met at the McCloud Hotel, this city, May 21, to attend a meeting held under the auspices of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n. J. N. Campbell, sec'y of the ass'n, being one of the speakers; G. F. Binderim, assistant federal grain supervisor for Nebraska, spoke on inspection of grain, and Harry Clark, chief grain inspector for the Omaha Grain Exchange, talked on loading and car trimming. In the evening three interesting reels of pictures relating to grain handling were shown.

Liberty, Neb.—Lloyd Ruyle, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., sustained serious internal injuries when he fell 30 feet, striking on an iron bar and crushing his chest. He was taken to an Omaha hospital. Mr. Ruyle, whose elevator at Armour, Neb., burned in April, only recently became manager of the farmers elevator here, succeeding H. F. Stone, resigned.

Central City, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n held a district meeting in this city, on May 22, with Sec'y J. N. Campbell, of Omaha, in charge. Afternoon and evening programs were given at Hord Hall. Farmers and their wives and all others interested in the harvesting and grading of grain were invited to the evening program. The grain dealers were entertained at dinner by the T. B. Hord Grain Co.

OMAHA LETTER

The Farmers West Central Co-op., of Omaha, and the Equity Exchange Grain Co., of Kansas City, both subsidiaries of the Federal Farm Board, have been admitted to membership in the Grain Exchange.

Lou Crosby takes up his duties as manager of the local office of the Cargill Commission Co. on June 15, coming from the Minneapolis office of the company. He succeeds C. C. Boden, who has gone to Holland for the company, to be gone two years.

Work is being rushed on the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s 5,000,000-bu. house under construction here, in order to be able to take care of the new crop of wheat. Plans are furnished daily to the builders with actual construction less than 36 hours behind the architects. Three shifts of men are working on the big plant day and night, including Sundays. One thousand men are working on it. The elevator will be ready for use in 60 days from the date of signing the contract, which will be about July 20. The Fegles Const. Co. has the contract.

A license has been issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to the Omaha Grain Exchange to trade in wheat, corn and oats futures, and Pres. Butler, of the exchange, has announced that trading in futures will start by June 16, if not before that time. Directors of the Grain Exchange have appointed the following board for the Omaha Clearing House Ass'n, to clear trades in futures: J. A. Linderholm, J. H. Wright, J. T. Buchanan, E. C. Twamley and Earl Miller. A later report says that trading was scheduled to start June 7.

The Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold meetings during the week of June 9 as follows: Wednesday, June 11, at Gothenburg, at Calling's Hall, dinner at 6:30 p. m. for all grain men; Thursday, June 12, North Platte, at Hotel Yancey, dinner at 6:30 p. m. for all grain men. The meeting that was to be held at Kearney, June 10, had to be cancelled. An important announcement is given concerning the change in the time of the meetings. They are planning on holding only one meeting a day, this will start at 2:00 p. m., the picture will be shown at 4:30 p. m.

NEW YORK

Walton, N. Y.—The Camp Milling Co. sustained a fire loss in its feed mill, early in May, but before serious damage was done the fire was checked.

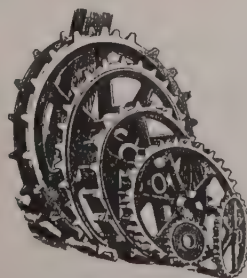
Long Island City, N. Y.—The Wheat Products Co., Inc., of this city, manufacturing cattle feed, is reported to have liabilities of \$16,000 and assets of about \$10,500.

Albany, N. Y.—It is a fact that the Port Commission of the City of Albany is contemplating the erection of a grain elevator.—James MacMartin, chief engineer, Delaware & Hudson R. R. Corp.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

New York, N. Y.—John D. Green, a former flour and feed man of this market and a member of the Produce Exchange, who retired several years ago, died on May 15, at Eagle Rock, Cal., at the age of 85 years.

New York, N. Y.—Wilson Brokerage, Inc., handling all animal and vegetable feeding-stuffs, grains, middlings, flaxseeds, etc., has leased larger offices in the same building, the Produce Exchange. John A. Kenny is manager of the feed department.



**SPROCKETS
OF ALL
SIZES IN
STOCK
READY FOR
SHIPMENT**

*Everything
for Elevators*

**YORK FOUNDRY & ENGINE WORKS
YORK, NEBRASKA**

Winslow, Little & Co. are among the new members of the Produce Exchange.

Herbert L. Bodman was elected pres. of the Produce Exchange, on June 2, in what is considered the most closely fought election contest in the history of the exchange: A. C. Field was elected vice-pres.; John E. Seaver, treas.; manager for one year, Samuel S. Lerner; trustee of the gratuity fund, R. M. Morgan; board of managers—R. W. Capps, Carl F. Andrus, Leonard C. Isbister, T. R. Van Boskerck, P. S. Arthur and Clifford Merritt. On the floor of the exchange, at the close of trading on June 4, retiring Pres. William Beatty was presented with a full silver service, candlesticks and a flower bowl, and at the same time the exchange was presented with his portrait, thru the courtesy of Geo. A. Zabriskie.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Among the new members of the Grain & Flour Exchange is J. F. Manter, on transfer from John D. Talbot.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—The Clovis Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed new belts, D. P. cups and steel grate with Kewanee Hopper, Rochelle & Rochelle doing the work.

Grier, N. M.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has increased the leg capacity of its elevator and equipped the plant with SKF Bearings, having Rochelle & Rochelle do the work.

NORTH DAKOTA

New Rockford, N. D.—The Great Western Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire on May 28; loss, \$2,500.

Max, N. D.—A 500,000-bu. sub-terminal elevator will be erected here by the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, Minn. (See Jamestown, N. D., for further information.)

Fairmount, N. D.—Further information as to the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n's proposed sub-terminal elevator for this point will be found under Fargo, N. D., this number.

McHenry, N. D.—Suit has been brot by Ely-Salyards & Co. against the Halvorson Elvtr. Co., of this point, to recover \$4,342 advanced to the company from Feb. 1, 1929, to May 22, 1930.

Grafton, N. D.—A. J. Borsheim, manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, was recently transferred to Minneapolis, where he is now department manager of the company's feed section.

Mott, N. D.—The Mott Equity Exchange recently made the following improvements and installations at its elevator: New double-leg conveyor, large dump pan, new automatic scale and a large-sized disc cleaner.

Minot, N. D.—For information regarding the proposed subterminal elevator which it was reported the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, Minn., contemplated erecting here, see Fargo paragraph, this number.

Dickinson, N. D.—The cupola and roof were burned off the elevator of the Occident Elvtr. Co. and the grain badly damaged, on May 25. The fire was presumably caused by locomotive sparks. F. Froelich is the manager.

Hankinson, N. D.—A sub-terminal elevator having a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. is to be built at this place by the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, Minn. (For further information see Jamestown, N. D., paragraph, this number.)

Fargo, N. D.—Regarding Fargo, Minot, Fairmount and other North Dakota sub-terminal elevators, these sub-terminals have been discussed with business interests, but have not reached a stage to say that they are definite and we do not expect all of them to be definite this year. Headhouses for mixing or partial processing are to be included in all sub-terminal projects, but the headhouses may be completed this year at all of these properties.—Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, J. C. Hammond [headquarters St. Paul, Minn.].

Calvin, N. D.—The Imperial Elvtr. here burned on May 21; entire loss is covered by insurance. Mr. Stewart is manager.

Jamestown, N. D.—A sub-terminal elevator of 1,000,000 bus. is to be built at Jamestown, in central North Dakota, and at Hankinson, in southeastern North Dakota, strategic rail points. Also a 500,000-bu. sub-terminal will be built at Max, in central western North Dakota. Deeds or contracts for deeds have been received for these properties, a general commitment made for Federal financial help and specific applications filed and are pending on these three properties. We have ordered the machinery for building one of these plants and have a favorable preliminary report on the applications. The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n believes that there is real merit in the sub-terminal in the country and in farm storage of grain on farms when properly regulated by law and in a manner that is acceptable to regulations of the best and largest insurance companies. However, it does not desire to rush into a program and push it too rapidly, preferring to build three or four sub-terminals at well located points that have sufficient grain, where the producers want the properties and where there is a flow of different grades of grain that makes processing operations possible with opportunity for profit. As regards construction, it will be done by the terminal ass'n itself under the direction of L. M. Abbey, an experienced grain man, a graduate engineer of long experience in railroad and terminal elevator construction. Just to make the picture clear, an appropriation or commitment for a definite amount has been set aside for the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n with the understanding that specific allotments for the projects are to be made when the application on a specific point is approved by the Farmers National Grain Corp.—Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n [headquarters St. Paul, Minn.], J. C. Hammond, director of finance and public relations.

OHIO

Rawson, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently bot a new mill and painted the plant. Roy Arndt is manager.

New Weston, O.—The Farmers Central Grain Co. will sell its elevator and other property at auction on June 19.

Lippincott (West Liberty p.o.), O.—J. B. Bryan is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr., Armstrong & Johnson, proprietors.

Versailles, O.—The Versailles Flour Mills have been bot by Henry Schawrer, who is now operating the plant, from Cotterman Bros.

Derby, O.—Weidinger & Co., of Mount Sterling, bot at a public sale recently the grain elevator here owned by Daugherty & Co. for \$5,530.

Fostoria, O.—J. J. Libbey is the new superintendent of the Mennel Milling Co., whose plant includes an elevator. He succeeds E. T. Drake, resigned.

New Bavaria, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Grain & Supply Co. has installed a new corn sheller with 1,000 bus. per hour capacity and a new revolving corn screen. The head of the elevator and all bearings have been equipped with new ball bearing blocks. A. J. Hornung is manager.

Cincinnati, O.—The Early & Daniel Co. has installed a large separator.

Cincinnati, O.—H. G. Beckman, former local representative of the Quaker Oats Co.'s flour and feed department, resigned his position and returned to Chicago.

Toledo, O.—Bear in mind the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n annual meeting that is to be held in this city on June 19 and 20, at the Commodore Perry Hotel. Those who fail to go will be sorry.

Atlanta, O.—The grain elevator office of C. E. Groce was entered by burglars recently who obtained only \$2.50 for their pains. The money was taken from a safe that had not been locked. It is believed that entrance was gained by means of a skeleton key.

Tiffin, O.—The Ohio Farmers Co-op. Ass'n of Kenton, O. (the incorporation of which was reported in the last number of the Journal), is acquiring the Sueath Cunningham line of about 30 elevators in central Ohio, the headquarters of the latter company being in this city, including elevators at Monnett, Sycamore, Plankton (Sycamore p. o.), and New Winchester (Bucyrus p. o.). It is rumored that the Ohio Farmers Co-op. Ass'n (which is sponsored by the Federal Farm Board) may take over several other elevator companies.

Tiffin, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting in this city, at the Junior Order Auditorium, on Monday afternoon and evening, June 2. The meeting was devoted to both recreation and instruction. A baseball game between managers and salesmen at 3 o'clock was played on the athletic field of the Orphans' Home. At 6 o'clock a chicken dinner was served in the auditorium. The mayor of Tiffin gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by Leon Gove, of Avery, other speakers being B. J. Burkett, of Fremont; Chas. B. Krohn, of Deshler; E. E. McConnell, of Buffalo; "Dad" Kernan, of Tiffin; Oscar Weiker, of Upper Sandusky; Edward G. Craun, of Tiffin, and C. S. Latchaw, of Fostoria. Fay C. Sparks, manager of the Tiffin Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was the host. A bridge game for the ladies was held in the lodge rooms adjoining the auditorium.

OKLAHOMA

Aline, Okla.—F. E. Grim has sold his elevator to the Home Builders Shipping Ass'n.

Hydro, Okla.—On May 23 the elevator of L. L. West sustained slight windstorm damage.

El Reno, Okla.—The mill plant of General Mills, Inc., was slightly damaged by hail on May 16.

Capron, Okla.—I purchased the lease, May 17, from the Southwestern Elvtr. Co.—Clay Howard.

El Reno, Okla.—Hail slightly damaged the mill plant of the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. on May 15.

May, Okla.—The elevator of the General Mills, Inc., was very slightly damaged by windstorm on May 5.

Greenfield, Okla.—Slight windstorm damage was sustained by the elevator of General Mills, Inc., on May 5.

Durant, Okla.—The plant of the Durant Milling Co. sustained windstorm damages of considerable proportions on May 10.

Babbs, Okla.—We are installing a 10-ton truck scale in our local elevator.—G. A. Feuquay, Farmers Elvtr. Co. (Hobart, Okla.).

Lone Wolf, Okla.—We are rebuilding our driveway and resetting our truck dump in preparation for the season.—W. E. McCarrick Grain Co.

Sturgis, Okla.—The elevator of L. H. Pettit and S. L. Gamble doing business as Farmers Elvtr. Co., was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Enid, Okla.—Robert Gardner, a workman at the General Grain Co.'s plant, was rendered unconscious by inhaling gas which had accumulated at the bottom of an empty cleaner bin, and was taken to a hospital, where physicians said he would probably not experience any bad after-effects.

We Finance

grain, grain products, seeds and soy beans while stored in your own mills and elevators. Reasonable rates. Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Enid, Okla.—The daily press of this city is singing the praises of Enid as an ideal location for a cereal manufacturing plant.

Goltry, Okla.—I am leaving the service of the Farmers Exchange on June 1. F. G. Pereboon is succeeding me as manager. I am going to operate my own elevators at this place. I have purchased the elevator once owned by E. R. Humphrey also the one owned by the Enid Milling Co.—Elmer Estill.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—According to a decision of the attorney-general, J. Berry King, recently given to Harry B. Cordell, Pres. of the Oklahoma state board of agriculture, warehouses having a capacity of 25,000 bus. or more are public warehouses and owners will be compelled to obtain license and post bond.

Walters, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp.'s elevator that was wrecked by a tornado recently is being rebuilt by the Roberts Const. Co. The new structure will be practically the same as the old building, which had a capacity of 18,000 bus., and is expected to be completed in time for the new wheat.

Enid, Okla.—W. B. Poasley, a workman employed in the construction of the 1,000,000-bu. grain storage elevator being built for the Oklahoma Wheat Pool here, was killed almost instantly, on May 22, when he fell from the top of a concrete grain tank to the ground, 100 feet below. He was that to have lost his footing when a nail in a piece of moving lumber caught in his glove. Fellow workmen did not see him fall.

Gage, Okla.—Construction work started here in May on the Robinson Grain Co.'s new 7,500-bu. elevator, which will have an elevating capacity of 1,800 bus. per hour. Up-to-date machinery, including an automatic scale, will be installed, and a 10-ton wagon scale will be put in at the office. G. L. Godfrey has the construction contract. John Rinner, local manager for the Robinson Co. for several years, will continue in that capacity.

Ponca City, Okla.—The Ponca City Milling Co., D. J. Donahoe, Jr., manager, has practically completed its 326,000-bu. elevator addition, details of which were given in the Apr. 23 Journal. This addition, which gives the company a total of about 526,000 bus., is virtually all storage, with a minimum of machinery in it, as the power unit is located in the former headhouse. The plant is powered with diesel oil-burning engines and is motorized thruout. The elevators can unload 3,000 bus. of grain per hour, and the scales have a capacity of 2,000 bus. The company operates a 30-ton per day mixed feed mill, in addition to its 500-barrel flour mill and 300-barrel corn meal mill.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—The local office of the McCaull-Dinsmore Co., of Minneapolis, is being closed.

Seattle, Wash.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. is opening an office in this city, to be in charge of L. E. J. LaFarge.

Arco, Ida.—The Thomas Bros.' elevator that burned in May with a loss of \$8,000, insurance \$7,000, will be rebuilt.—I. M. D.

Nezperce, Ida.—The Nezperce Rochdale Co. will build a 90,000-bu. elevator here. It already operates a 50,000-bu. house here, and one at Greer of 30,000 bus. capacity.

Ellensburg, Wash.—W. H. Pope, of the Pope Grain Co., of this city, for many years in the grain and feed industry of this section, died recently after a long illness.

Spokane, Wash.—A. E. Kelley has been appointed manager of the local office of the Farmers National Grain Corp. He was formerly with the Kelley Grain Co., of Pullman, Wash.

Portland, Ore.—The Commission of Public Docks on May 22 awarded the contract for excavation and driving of foundation piling for the 1,000,000-bu. annex to the grain elevator at Terminal 4. The contract specified that work was to start in one day and be completed in 61 days, with a bonus or penalty of \$250 a day for each day earlier or later that the work is finished. Three crews daily will be used.

Arlington, Wash.—The Silvana Grain Co. is the new name of the United Milling Co., whose mill here turns out a carload of feed per day. A new office has recently been added to the plant.

Soda Springs, Ida.—A. L. Ozburn, vice-pres. of the Gem Valley Grain Growers, Inc., is chairman of a com'te of that organization to arrange for a farmers co-operative elevator here. It is reported that a location has been secured, financing arranged for and blueprints ordered.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Grain dealers of Grays Harbor County held their monthly meeting in this city, at the Hotel Emerson, on May 19, at 6:30 o'clock, when dinner was served, the Hoquiam dealers being the hosts. T. F. Sutherland, of the Hoquiam Feed Co., had charge of the arrangements.

Boise, Ida.—Grain grading schools to train warehouse operators and managers will be conducted in eight central points in Idaho early in June to be given thru co-operation of the Depart. of Agriculture, the U. S. Bur. of Agricultural Economics and the University extension division.—I. M. D.

Cottonwood, Ida.—The Farmers Union Warehouse Co.'s milling unit burned on May 17; loss, \$175,000; partly insured; a short circuit is that to have been the cause of the fire. About 85,000 bus. of grain was destroyed. The value of the mill was placed at \$38,000 and that of the equipment at \$25,000. Geo. Corbett is manager.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Port Commissioners new elevator at Portacoma Piers, the initial unit of which is to have a capacity of 700,000 bus. and the ultimate capacity of which is to be 1,000,000 bus., will be ready to receive grain by Aug. 15. The machinery has all been bot. The elevator will be operated by the Port of Tacoma. The Casseday Eng. & Const. Co. designed the building and Albertson & Cornell Bros. have the construction contract.

Portland, Ore.—Offices have been opened in the Lewis Bldg. here by the Farmers National Grain Corp., Pacific Coast Division, with Archie Ryer, formerly with the Ryer Grain Co., of Seattle, as manager. The corp. has also secured the services of W. Randall, to have charge of ship operations. Mr. Randall formerly held the same position with H. W. Collins, one of the largest grain handlers in this section of the country, and who has also become identified with the National Grain Corp. as district manager, as reported in the May 14 Journal.

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Railway's elevator here, which has been leased and operated by the Jenkins Elvtr. Co. of Cleveland, for the past two years, was taken over June 1 by James Thompson, who will operate it.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Emery, S. D.—Mayer & Tschetter's elevator here was struck by lightning, June 5, but did not burn.

Turton, S. D.—Loren Ewing has succeeded W. E. Cloutier, resigned, as manager of the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator here.

Onida, S. D.—It is reported that work will start soon on rebuilding Geo. P. Sexauer & Son's elevator at this point that burned May 4.

Thomas, S. D.—C. A. Ripley, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned and accepted a similar position at Hayti.

Hudson, S. D.—R. G. Finch, of Valley Springs, has purchased A. P. Frisbie's elevator here and will operate it as soon as repairs are made.

Oldham, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co., of Mitchell, S. D., has bot the 30,000-bu. elevator here and is moving it to Mitchell, where it will be rebuilt.

LaBolt, S. D.—Emil Mollberg, a former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has succeeded T. C. Larson, who has resigned, after managing the house three years, and gone to Raymond, S. D.

Kidder, S. D.—Fire slightly damaged the engine house of the Kidder Equity Exchange on May 29.

Mitchell, S. D.—The building now occupied by the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. here, will be torn down, and a new one built from the 30,000-bu. house, recently bot by the company at Oldham, which is being taken down and brot to Mitchell for that purpose. I. L. Demaray is manager of the Farmers Co. In addition to the machinery in the Oldham elevator, some new machinery is to be installed, including a large size truck scale, an automatic scale and machinery for manufacturing chicken feed.

SOUTHEAST

Marlboro, Va.—L. L. Link's flour mill here burned on May 18; loss, \$25,000.

Okeechobee, Fla.—It is reported that a corn elevator will be erected here soon.

Palestine, W. Va.—J. L. Jones has bot the Palestine Roller Mill from A. K. Caraway.

Lenoir, N. C.—Lee G. Steele has opened a corn mill on the Wilkesboro-Taylorville roads, two miles from here, having a capacity of three bus. per minute.

TENNESSEE

Huntingdon, Tenn.—In order to increase their capacity for making mixed feeds, Ben-nets Mills recently installed a 25-h.p. motor.

TEXAS

Bishop, Tex.—The Miracle Feed Co. is erecting a large warehouse here.

Dimmitt, Tex.—L. J. Halbert Grain Co. has another elevator under construction here.

Houston, Tex.—The Dixon Grain Co. is increasing its capital stock from \$45,000 to \$75,000.

Kingsmill, Tex.—I have completed a 17,000-bu. elevator at Kingsmill. My office is in Pampa, Tex.—L. C. McConnell.

Hartley, Tex.—The Channing Elvtr. Co. is completing its new house. The equipment was furnished by the York Fdry. & Engine Works.

Menden (Kingsland p. o.), Tex.—Sheppard & Lawson are erecting a grain elevator here near the Santa Fe depot, to be completed in time to handle the new crop.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Ralston-Purina plant here was damaged by fire, during the afternoon of May 19; loss, \$15,000; the cause was given as defective wiring.

Morse, Tex.—The elevators here and at Capps (Abilene p. o.) previously reported as Roberts Grain & Seed Co. are being operated as Roberts-Fairey Grain Co.

Hereford, Tex.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., whose elevator was recently completed by Rochelle & Rochelle, has added a vacuum suction cleaner to its equipment.

Perryton, Tex.—The Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n is building a 125,000-bu. house here. The ass'n's headquarters are at Enid, Okla.—Perryton Equity Exchange.

Houston, Tex.—Plans have been made for the erection of a grain laboratory, to be placed on the water-front and to be modern in every detail and stucco-finished. The estimated cost is \$3,800.

Lee, Tex.—Rapid progress is being made on the 20,000-bu. elevator of the Lee Farmers Elvtr. Co. The cribbing is up and the cupola is being built. Machinery will soon be in. A. F. Roberts is the contractor.

Lubbock, Tex.—A 900,000-bu. re-inforced concrete addition has just been completed on the local plant of Perry Burrus Elvtrs., operated by the J. C. Crouch Grain Co., bringing the total capacity up to 1,400,000 bus.

Galveston, Tex.—C. B. Fox Co., Inc., having decided to discontinue office at this port, I am pleased to announce effective June 1, 1930, I will take over their former office, conducting a freight brokerage and forwarding business, handling all phases of export shipping, jobbing and supervision of grain at 27-28 Marine Bldg., Galveston, Tex.—J. B. Donegan.

Bovina, Tex.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has raised the cupola of its elevator, added bins over the driveway, put well casing on the car spout and installed SKF Bearings thru-out. Rochelle & Rochelle did the work.

Kress, Tex.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has rebuilt the leg of its elevator, putting in new belt, ball-bearing boot, 10-bu. automatic scale, Winter Head Drive and new Fairbanks-Morse Motors. Rochelle & Rochelle had the contract.

Dallas, Tex.—Work has just been completed on the 750,000-bu. addition to the Perry Burrus Elevator, here, operated by the J. C. Crouch Grain Co. This makes the total capacity of the plant 1,500,000 bus. Construction is re-inforced concrete.

El Paso, Tex.—The Farmers Cottonseed Products Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$250,000; Chas. Madrid, Fay Sperry and J. T. Reeves are connected with the company; to build and operate cotton oil mills, gins, grain elevators and public warehouses.

Mobeetie, Tex.—Construction has just been completed on our 10,000-bu. studded, iron-clad elevator here. It is equipped with a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, a Kewanee Truck Lift, a 20-h.p. motor and other modern machinery.—P. G. Newkirk Grain Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Construction is expected to be completed by June 15, on the 750,000-bu. terminal elevator of the Lone Star Elevators, Inc., owned by Perry Burrus Elevators, and operated under a separate firm name from the other elevators of this company.

Briscoe (Mobeetie p. o.), Tex.—Construction of our steel silo elevator here is rapidly being completed. It has capacity for 9,000 bus. now. More will be added later. Mechanical equipment includes a 10-ton truck scale, a 7½-h.p. G. E. Enclosed Motor, a Kewanee Truck Lift and other modern devices.—P. G. Newkirk Grain Co.

Dallas, Tex.—Fred Honea, on June 1, returned as manager of the Morten Milling Co., a unit of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., which position he had previously held for a number of years until about a year ago when he became manager of the flour milling division of the Universal Mills, at Ft. Worth. The plant of the Morten Milling Co., which includes an elevator, has a capacity of 3,000 barrels of flour daily.

Black, Tex.—The Black Elevator Co. has amended its charter and raised its capital stock from \$12,500 to \$40,000 and has changed its name to Farmers Associated Elevators, Inc., and has built a 35,000-bu. elevator at Dawn, Tex., which is 13 miles east of Hereford on the Santa Fe R. R. It is also building an 8,000-bu. addition to the plant here (at Black) and adding considerable more trackage in order to better serve the trade. The company is also building feeding pens at Black for the feeding of baby beef and expects to feed several hundred head of cattle for the beef markets. E. B. Black is pres. and F. H. Oberthier is vice-pres.—Farmers Associated Elevators, Inc., by F. H. Oberthier.

Houston, Tex.—Work on the construction here of additions to the Public Elevator, which will increase the capacity from 1,000,000 bus. to 3,500,000 bus. is progressing rapidly. The foundation for the first new unit was completed early in May, the concrete for the basement had been poured and construction of the walls started. Two shifts of men were working day and night pouring the concrete for the bins. The addition consists of two sets of bins that will be called Annex B and Annex C. The original elevator is called Annex A. The bins will be 80 feet high. Annex B will be 224 feet long and 64 feet wide and Annex C will be 240 feet long and 228 feet wide. This program of expansion will be completed about Dec. 15, but a portion of the new facilities will be available about July 15. This construction will increase the facilities for unloading grain from 90 cars in ten hours to 180 cars in ten hours, and the loading of ships will be increased to 100,000 bus. per hour. A new feature which will facilitate the loading of grain is a 250-foot conveyor along the water front, making possible the loading of two ships of any size at the same time. This is the only elevator on the Gulf equipped with a car dumper, and in other respects the elevator is equipped with the latest type handling devices, including two shipping legs, capacity 25,000 bus. per hour each; one receiving leg, capacity 25,000 bus. per hour; three hopper scales, capacity 25,000 bus. per hour, and one clipper. The elevator will be supplied with the Zelany Thermometer System. Other expansion items scheduled will include construction of 3½ miles of track of the Port Terminal Railroad, which serves all industries on the ship channel, with direct connections with the eighteen rail lines entering Houston. With the increase in storage capacity of the Public Elevator and the addition to the rail yards there will be a total storage capacity at Houston of 8,500,000 bus. The Folwell Engineering Co. has the contract for the elevator construction.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The Community Milling & Feed Co., recently organized here, has completed the installation of equipment for producing 25 barrels of whole wheat flour a day.

Ogden, Utah.—The Globe Grain & Milling Co. will start construction within a few days on a 1,000,000-bu. addition to its grain storage here, consisting of 38 new concrete tanks, giving the company a total capacity of 2,250,000 bus., the largest grain storage plant in the inter-mountain states. The company also has country elevators tributary to Ogden having a total of another 1,000,000 bus.

WISCONSIN

Superior, Wis.—The Red River Grain Co. has dissolved, it is reported.

School Hill (Kiel p. o.), Wis.—James Fessley has bot Klemine Bros.' feed mill at this point.

Cross Plains, Wis.—A hammer mill with magnetic separator is being installed by the Cross Plains Roller Mills, and a batch mixer will be added soon.

Superior, Wis.—The Cargill Elevator Co. is reported to have postponed its contemplated enlargement of grain storage capacity at this city since its decision to erect a 5,000,000-bu. elevator at Omaha, Neb., as reported in the Journal's last number.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Completion of the piling work on the 2,000,000-bu. addition to the Kinnickinnic Elevator, here (owned by the C. & N. W. R. R. and operated by the Donahue-Stratton Co.) is reported, and the elevator is expected to be finished in August. It is rumored that the Federal Farm Board will use part of this space.

WYOMING

Buffalo, Wyo.—Edwin C. Rothwell has bot the Sheridan Flouring Mills, Inc., mill and elevator.

Yoder, Wyo.—In the new elevator recently put up by Dwight J. Poage, the equipment was purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Works.

A Big "Killing"

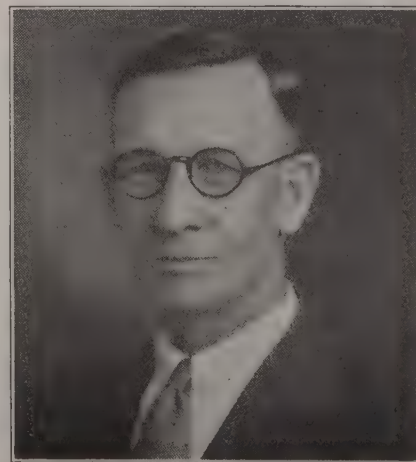
John H. Cox, of the Grain Division, U. S. D. A., with representatives of the Bureau of Chemistry and the Bureau of Entomology, recently witnessed the fumigation of 1,500,000 bushels of U. S. wheat at the Canadian Pacific Elevator at Port McNicoll, Canada. The fumigation was directed by Laurel Duval, Chief Inspector, New York Produce Exchange, and was made with ethylene oxide and frozen carbon dioxide or "Dry Ice." The work began April 23 and was finished on May 6. Approximately 120,000 bus. were fumigated daily, which was the full capacity of the elevator.

New Secretary for South Dakota Ass'n

H. A. Olson, for ten years manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. of Harrisburg, So. Dak., is now installed as the new secretary of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

He succeeds the amiable Frank H. Sloan, who resigned as secretary to take up the management of the Equity Union Sales Co. of Aberdeen, So. Dak.

Mr. Olson humorously writes: "Have not much information I can give you concerning myself, as I am sort of a dark horse, but expect to be whitened up some as I get acquainted. 'Blanche,' whom all the trade of South Dakota have come to know through several years of pleasant contact with her at conventions and by correspondence with the secretary's office, is going to continue on as my side-kick."



H. A. Olson, Harrisburg, S. D.

Fort Worth

Is The
Better
Grain Market
Use It and Profit

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

Tillery Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

J. S. Bache & Co.
Grain and Cotton Futures

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

E. M. Rogers Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.
Brokerage and Consignments

Enid Convention Notes

[A few convention notes from the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n meeting in Enid last month, were published in the last number of the Journal. But they were incomplete.]

O. T. Brewick represented Omaha.
J. E. Lounsee, came from Salina, Kan.
Walter Barlow came from Amarillo, Tex.
D. O. Green came from Mt. Vernon, Ind.
St. Joseph was represented by G. C. Belair, and E. Lieber.

E. S. Bouldin, a broker from Muskogee, was present. Frank O'Bannon came from Claremore.

Woodward, Okla., was represented by L. E. Bouquet, C. R. Ludwick, E. B. Moore, and J. E. Shellhart.

Inspectors from various points were L. W. Anther, El Reno; O. E. Bailey, Alva; C. C. Frans, Ponca City; E. H. Linzee, Oklahoma City.

Hutchinson was represented by Price Feuquay (Wolcott-Lincoln, Inc.), M. A. Keith, J. M. Langford, Joe Brada, and W. C. Fuller.

Fairbanks-Morse & Co. had representatives present in the persons of P. H. Pelkey, Wichita; C. Townsend, Kansas City, and Earl Wagner, Oklahoma City.

Country points in Texas were represented by O. L. Caywood, Sherman; G. L. Dauner, Higgins; H. B. Hankins, Tulsa; J. S. Heasley, Perryton; E. S. Hobbs, Higgins, and W. A. Lovelady, Sherman.

Bag and supply men present were Chas. C. Bronaugh, Oklahoma City; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Douglas (Douglas Chemical & Supply Co.), Kansas City; J. W. Gannaway, Wichita; Oscar Mayer, Dallas.

Oklahoma City was represented by V. H. Dewees, J. F. Hall, Paul Jackson, J. K. Moore, R. C. Moss, John A. Mugg, H. McCraney, John O'Brien, F. G. Olson, F. L. Palmer, Fred M. Straughn, Fritz Straughn, and J. L. Yergler.

KANSAS CITY representatives were A. J. Ford, Jack Hughes, A. W. Hunt (of Davis-Hunt Grain Co.), A. T. Ingman, W. B. Lincoln (Wolcott-Lincoln), E. L. Morris, R. B. Murphy, Wm. Murphy, C. C. Payne, Clyde Truesdale (of B. C. Christopher & Co.), W. C. Van Horn, E. G. Wallingford, and C. M. Watkins.

DALLAS sent J. C. Crouch, A. A. Hart, Jake Landau, J. H. Pearlstone, M. H. Strothman. B. E. Caldwell and Geo. S. Colby came from Houston. M. C. and Walter Giesecke represented San Antonio. Galveston was represented by J. B. Donegan, H. F. Johnson, and J. F. Ryder.

Country elevator and mill representatives from points about Oklahoma were: Del Adkins, El Reno; O. E. Allen, Byron; Sid Barnes, Hobart; R. E. Bell, Rosston; S. H. Bell, El Reno; A. W. Bennett, Kingfisher; Jake Bergholt, Newkirk; Paul H. Bimmerman, Kingfisher; Cloyd Black, Drummond; Bradley Bolin, Frederick; W. H. Boon, El Reno; W. R. Brakey, Cherokee; J. O. Braught, Waynoka; Geo. Burgin, Carmen; Ed. Burson, Chickasha; Geo. Cassity, Tonkawa; Carl Cassity, Frederick; Munson M. Church, Jet; E. J. Clark, Marshall; Fred Cole, Marland; Pete A. Cope, Lawton; C. H. Cox, Carmen; John F. Cox, Granite; H. S. Cunningham, Watonga;

A. D. Dark, Edmond; R. W. Davidson, Pocasset; J. M. DeGrange, Amorita; Oscar Dow, Okarche; Elmer Estill, Goltry; J. H. Estill, Carrier; Perry Evans, Burlington; G. A. Feuquay, Hobart; Hazel Gigous, Lawton; W. E. Gilpin, Hennessey; Gus Heady, Dacoma; S. H. Hendrickson, Okeene; R. Howard, Hunter; Harry Hunter, Okarche; J. S. Hutchins, Ponca City;

C. T. James, Gage; R. A. Jansen, Dacoma; E. W. Johnston, Pond Creek; J. B. Keith, Dover; Paul Kroeker, El Reno; R. A. Kroutil, Yukon; A. R. Lankard, Kingfisher; J. S. Logston, Lamkin Station; Chas. E. Ludden, Mooreland; H. W. Manograff, Lahoma; John Marler, Beaver; Geo. F. Milbourn, Fair-

land; E. J. Miller, Perry; McKinley Miller, Perry; Geo. Mitchell, Burlington; Homer Mitchell, Burlington;

D. A. Mock, Cherokee; Chas. Mullen, Canton; Jas. McIntyre, Renfrow; Mr. McNeill, Thomas; J. W. McSpadden, Tahlequah; P. G. Newkirk, Clinton; C. O. Nickell, Alva; A. J. Orr, Cordell; B. W. Parker, Hennessey; W. J. Parsons, Buffalo; J. R. Patton, Mountain View; J. C. Pearson, Marshall; Gene Peck, Kingfisher; H. H. Pereboom, Imo; Paul E. Peeler, Elk City; Geo. E. Pletcher, Perryton; Scott Reay, Canton; John C. Reed, El Reno; J. W. Remple, Gotebo; F. Ringelman, Geary; Matt Roetker, Selman; E. V. Roper, El Reno; F. H. Schlecht, Alva; W. H. Schroeder, Walters; L. R. Sedders, Shattuck; F. H. Seel, Fairmont; W. E. Shepherd, Hobart; J. T. Stout, Blackwell; I. L. Stephenson, Waukomis; J. W. Stewart, Chelsea; R. S. Stockton, Hydro; C. L. Stokesby, Tonkawa; Geo. A. Stover, Watonga;

E. D. Swain, Douglas; J. E. Taylor, Ringwood; J. R. Thomas, Carnegie; D. T. Wadley, Texhoma; F. H. Wallace, Chickasha; J. Wallace, Snyder; E. C. Wegener, Minco; R. F. Wells, Beaver; W. O. Wheeler, Weatherford; W. H. Williams, Shawnee; T. T. Williams, Jet; C. L. Wilson, Cherokee; E. E. Wilson, Hunter; W. W. Winton, Yukon.

The Strong bill giving preferred status to collections of drafts with Bs/L attached was urged before the House Com'te on banking and currency May 16 by a strong delegation of millers headed by Herman Fakler of the Millers National Federation.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate May 21 passed and sent to the House the Coucens resolution to suspend until Mar. 4 the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve consolidations of railroads. The House com'te on interstate commerce is conducting an inquiry into railroad holdings of investment trusts.

Canada's new tariff provides the following rates of duty will apply on imports from the United States: wheat, 42 cents a bushel; flour, semolina, \$1.04 a barrel; oats, 15 cents a bushel; rolled oats, oat meal, 80 cents cwt., and rye, 15 cents a bushel.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

*This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER*

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

Oklahoma Local Meetings Discuss Crop Conditions

Pres. J. R. Thomas, Carnegie, and Sec'y C. F. Prouty, Oklahoma City, of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n. have been conducting local meetings at various points about the state since June 2. These have been held for the primary purposes of discussing local problems and to get crop estimates. The first was held at Hobart on June 2, followed by Clinton, Woodward, Forgan, Alva, and Ponca City, in the order named, on succeeding days. All were evening sessions, beginning at 8 o'clock.

A varying group of primary and terminal market representatives, superintendents of elevator lines, and machinery representatives, attended these meetings, so there was always a caravan going from one meeting point to another. The group included Royce Dorsey of Dorsey Grain Co., Fort Worth; Ray T. Langford of A. R. Hacker Grain Co., Enid; John O'Brien and F. L. Palmer of General Grain Co., Oklahoma City; W. W. Wallis of Harold Wallis Grain Co.; T. H. Blood of Blood Grain Co., Wichita; Ben Feuquay, John Henry, W. B. Johnston, Oscar Robinson, W. G. Williams, W. G. Fritsch, A. R. Hacker, and E. R. Humphrey of Enid, and the representatives of Grain Dealers Journal. J. V. McDowell was the only machinery man in attendance.

Three reels of moving pictures, depicting the development of grain harvesting methods thru the sickle, cradle, binder and combine stages, including methods of windrowing for combines where conditions demand use of a windrower; and sampling and grading methods in use at country elevators, terminal markets, and export points, were exhibited at each meeting. These were run thru courtesy of the Department of Agriculture and were in charge of E. L. Morris, federal supervisor of the Southwest Division, and Howard N. Holmes, federal supervisor at Enid. The feature was greatly enjoyed by the country dealers, many of whom were thus made more familiar with the methods employed by licensed inspectors.

Topics discussed included handling combine wheat, grading of grain, the farm board, the importance of cost records, and local crop conditions.

CROP CONDITIONS: An average of conditions in Hobart territory showed the wheat acreage to be 82% of last year, with a probable yield of 8½ bus. per acre. Some smut was indicated, tho farmers are making every effort to eradicate the parasite.

Clinton reports indicated the wheat acreage to be 80½% of last year with a probable yield of 11 bus. per acre. Decreased acreage, as was also true at Hobart, has been planted to cotton.

Reports at Woodward indicated a lot of new land has been planted to wheat. The acreage was reported to be 102% of last year in spite of abandonment, and the yield was indicated at 9 bus. per acre.

Forgan conditions were similar to those at Woodward. Acreage was estimated at 103% of last year, with about 8% abandonment. Yield was indicated to be 10 bus. per acre against 17 last year.

Alva indicated a normal acreage on wheat with a yield of 10 bus. per acre. Alva territory raised 10 bus. per acre last year. Abandonment this year is light.

At Ponca City dealers indicated only 84% of last year's acreage on account of abandonment and hail damage. Indicated yield is 9 bus. per acre against 8 bus. last year.

Those in charge of the meetings urged that care be used in accepting early com-

bined wheat, because of the high moisture content, which is sure to bring heavy discounts. Reference was made to the practice of a number of dealers, using advertisements in their local papers to urge the farmers to stay out of the fields until the grain is ripe and in fit condition to be combined. The practice was commended as a means of preventing grief in handling and discounts in the markets.

GRADING: Grading of grain on the part of country buyers was urged. The practice of staying in line with other dealers on price, but raising the grade on grain was denounced as unethical, tending to lead farmers into believing dishonest the dealer who practices this means of taking competitive advantage. If too high competitive prices must be met the manner in which to meet them is by raising the price, remaining accurate and honest in ascertaining the grade. Line house superintendents declared their agents would be held strictly accountable for the grades they set on grain.

FARM BOARD: Government in business in competition with private enterprise was denounced as unworthy of a government for the people, since it is manifestly a step toward socialism. Failure of the move is anticipated and it is expected to prove a heavy burden of expense to the taxpayers; while the foregathering of foreign buyers in showing preferences for Russian, Argentine, Australian and other wheats will cause heavy losses in the market value of United States wheat, with consequent losses to the farmers. The thought was expressed that the whole farm board plan might be a scheme of farm implement manufacturers to create a broader foreign market for their machinery.

COST RECORDS: John O'Brien, who first became acquainted with the grain business by running a country elevator, told about the importance of keeping careful records and analyzing costs. Before the War, he said, it used to cost from 4c to 5c a bu. to handle wheat, depending, of course, on the size of the station. Stations used to handle an average of around 150,000 bus. Since then costs have climbed and records show it cost about 7c a bu. to handle wheat at the average station. Volume of grain per elevator has decreased to about 70,000 bus. of wheat annually, due to smaller acreages, diversification of crops, and too many elevators. Margins sufficient to cover these costs must be taken if an elevator is to stay in business. Too many elevators guess at their costs and gamble with cash wheat in an attempt to make a living.

GALVESTON INSPECTIONS: At the Ponca City meeting complaint of strict interpretation of grades at Galveston was made, with the declaration that such strict interpretation of weevil cut berries and slight heat damage reflected in the prices to American farmers, while it gave foreign buyers and advantage in lower prices. Galveston inspectors of export wheat were declared to be out of line with inspectors in interior markets. The matter was finally referred to E. L. Morris, federal supervisor for the Southwest Division, to be investigated and corrected.

At the Ponca City meeting, which was in charge of Ed Humphrey of Enid, relieving Pres. Thomas, several of the old timers in Oklahoma trade were heard from, including J. M. Shornden and D. J. Donahoe, Sr. They lauded the practice of holding local

meetings as a means of solving local problems. The grain business has changed but many problems still remain and new ones have developed. It is still true, however, that the most efficient and economical service is given the farmers by independent grain dealers.

In Attendance

Representation from country stations in attendance at the various meetings was as follows:

HOBART: Max Wallace, Snyder; W. E. Shepherd, Hobart; F. N. Hagenmeier, Roosevelt; A. S. Black, Mountain View; Albert Voss, Gotebo; R. M. Waterbury, Hobart; Mr. Poster, Comaltee; Jake Remple, Gotebo; Jack Patton, Mountain View; Sid Barnes, Hobart; Delmar Marshall, Rocky; G. A. Feuquay, Hobart; J. L. Halstead, Alva.

CLINTON: P. G. Newkirk, R. E. and Frank W. Nelson, Clinton; A. B. Schmidt, Bessie; R. B. Whitley and A. J. Orr, Cordell; A. H. Schmidt, Bessie; G. C. Harris, Erick; Paul Zobisch, Butler.

WOODWARD: F. W. Anderson, Woodward; Roy Smith and H. E. Stevens, Fargo; Mat Roetkie, Selman; C. T. James, Gage; Louis Zahn, Sharon; J. F. Wright, Fargo; Walter Phillips, Spearman (Tex.); P. M. Berry, Waka (Tex.); W. A. Miller, Booker (Tex.); Cecil Black, Follett (Tex.); C. O. Nickell, Alva; D. L. Barber, Tangier; Ted Ingle and L. R. Sidders, Shattuck; W. A. Teter and L. O. Street, Woodward.

FORGAN: D. R. Ward, Floris; R. L. Caldwell, Rosston; C. T. James and Geo. McMillan, Gage; U. R. Dixon, Knowles; C. E. Kirkhart, Gate; R. F. Wells, H. H. Wells, E. F. Couch, J. M. Thompson, C. B. Barker, W. C. Robertson, C. F. Huguley, J. B. Couch, E. E. Allman and G. Tedder, Beaver; H. M. Parks, C. B. Lorenz and W. T. Warner, Forgan; H. A. Laske, Floris; Carl Couch, La Verne.

ALVA: M. S. Mercer, D. E. Bailey, C. O. Nickell and P. W. Shafer, Alva; J. W. Braught, Waynoka; G. E. Porter and H. S. Ferguson, Hopeton; H. C. Liken, Avarid; Clay Howard, Capron; Lester McKee, Ingersoll.

PONCA CITY: D. W. Moxon and F. E. Martin, Blackwell; D. J. Donahoe, Jr., D. J. Donahoe, Sr., N. Dugan, W. J. Oats, J. M. Shornden and C. C. Franz, Ponca City; H. R. Wyssmann, Fairmont; A. J. Esch, T. W. Prather and Jas. R. Dorsett, Tonkawa; Geo. E. Wright, Oklahoma City; J. E. Ogren, Arkansas City; F. S. LeValley, Braman; J. L. Robinson and Jake Bergholt, Newkirk.

At several of the meetings, notably, Woodward, Forgan and Alva, near-beer and sandwiches were served before the cigars thru courtesy of the local dealers. Bill Teter is about all that is left of the grain trade at Woodward so he had to bear the expense alone.

Several of the fellows spent Friday night at the Kitten Camp on Wildcat Creek, where some of the Enid grain men do their fishing. As usual J. R. Thomas distinguished himself by catching the only bass that was caught; the rest had to content themselves with crappies. A. R. Hacker was the host.

Other meetings were scheduled for this week at Okeene, Watonga, and El Reno, and another will be held at Vinita a little later (probably the 20th) this month.

THE OHIO Utilities Commission has assigned for hearing September 3 the application of four of the principal railroads operating in Ohio for authority to place in effect an increased freight tariff schedule on grain and byproducts shipped from points in Ohio to Toledo. The N. Y. C., B. & O., Erie and Nickel Plate, which asked the increased rates, also asked the commission to make the rates effective June 1, but the commission suspended the increase for 120 days pending hearing of the application.

MONTREAL, Que.—Nearly 12,000,000 bushels of grain were handled by the Lachine canal during the month of May. The totals amounted to 11,464,952 bushels, which consisted of wheat in the main, with small quantities of oats, barley and rye, and one consignment of flax amounting to 43,274 bushels.

Patents Granted

1,758,668. Dust Collecting System. S. W. Kirk and Wm. R. Muettman, Cincinnati, assignors to Kirk & Blum Mfg. Co., Cincinnati. In a collecting and conveying system a pair of parallel pipes having a common dividing wall between them, means for intermittently effecting communication between the pipes at each of a plurality of successive places along the wall and means for exhausting air from the pipes to produce differential velocity of air movement thru pipes.

1,762,019. Corn Crib. Mary K. Jandl, Marble Rock, Ia. Independent bins are provided in the crib by reticulated sheets secured to the confronting faces of pairs of uprights running from the base to an angle beam paralleling the pitched roof. Remote means are provided to operate the gravity closed doors slidably mounted. Front and rear of the house above the bins are provided with openings, the opening of the front being adapted to receive corn to be passed by gravity to the bins thru openings in the tops of the latter, doors for the first mentioned openings, doors for the openings in the front and rear of the house and the first mentioned openings being aligned with the passages between the bins.

1,761,591. Spiral Conveyor Coupling. Robert W. Ryder, San Francisco, Cal. A spiral conveyor coupling joint comprising a connecting bar, a pair of sockets for the bar, one on the end of each conveyor flight and each provided with a removable side plate whereby the bar may be placed laterally into the sockets and clamped into place by said plates, the sockets being of angular internal form, the ends of the connecting bar similarly formed to fit therein and notched at their edges, and bolts for securing the side plates in place arranged to engage the notches in the bar.

1,759,309. Corn Sheller Feed Chain. Walter F. Heimgartner, Lincoln Township, Plymouth County, Iowa. In a feed chain link for corn shellers, a loop having means for attachment to other links, the loop including side arms,

and a pair of spaced prongs formed integrally with the side arms, extending first at right angles to the plane of the loop and thence extending in parallel relation to each other, in a direction inclined away from the loop and toward one end thereof, at an angle to the plane of the loop, the length and spacing of the inclined portions being such that they will follow roughly the contour of the butt end of an ear of corn received by the prongs.

1,761,377. Collecting Dust. Horace Waring, assignor to Associated Lead Manufacturers, London, Eng. In an air filtering apparatus the combination with a plurality of deformable normally tapered bags having bases and apices, of a support for the bases and a support for the apices, the supports being relatively movable, and yielding means holding the relatively movable supports in spaced relation with the walls of the bags when taut, the yielding means being of such strength as may be overcome by the weight of a predetermined quantity of dust collected on the walls of the bags, allowing the bags to deform to dislodge the dust whereupon the means becomes active to restore the bags to their normal shape.

1,757,452. Hammer-Mill Rotor. Abraham M. Dellinger, Lancaster, Pa. A hammer-mill rotor comprising a rotary shaft having a medial portion non-circular in cross-section, and two radially extending portions respectively axially spaced from the respective end portions of the medial portion, in combination with a plurality of discs, means extending through the discs for pivotally mounting the usual hammers, and retaining means respectively fitting between the respective radially extending portions and the respective adjacent end portions of the medial portion and respectively in interlocking engagement with their radially extending portions, the retaining means between them confining the discs to the medial portion of the shaft, the discs respectively having central openings corresponding in shape and size to the cross-sectional shape and size of the shaft medial portion and making a tight snug fit thereon.

1,759,382. Separating and Collecting Dust. John Whitmore, Belfast, Ireland, assignor to Davidson & Co., Belfast. A dust collecting apparatus comprising in combination, a volute primary vortex chamber having a substantially vertical axis, a tangential inlet thereto on the maximum radius of the volute for the dust laden gases, a chimney passing axially through the primary vortex chamber, an opening in the wall of that part of the chimney within the primary vortex chamber, a tangential outlet about at the minimum radius of the primary vortex chamber for the centrifugally separated dust accompanied by a certain amount of the original volume of gas, a pocket extending the full height of the primary vortex chamber in communication with the tangential dust outlet, an outlet from the pocket, a secondary vortex chamber having a continually decreasing radius of vortex, a connection from the outlet from the pocket to the secondary vortex chamber, an outlet from the secondary vortex chamber to enable an unimpeded flow of the purified gas to take place, and a dust outlet at a lower part of the secondary vortex chamber.

1,758,539. Attrition Mill. August Schuchardt, Winona, Minn. One of the two milling heads nearest the feeder pedestal is L shape in cross section providing a circular collar, and a circular row of apertures flared out to the other head. The inclined guide passage in the pedestal comprises an integral horizontal hub formed with conic exterior tapering toward and terminating at the hub of the open milling head, the conical hub bored centrally for the shaft supporting the milling head and bearing means provided for the shaft within the bore and in proximity to the milling head, and further guide means in approximately parallel relation to the conic face of the hub, comprising a removably fixed male seal ring with a circular flange retained concentric within the seal ring of the open milling head, the major part of the male ring comprising a circular body flared outwardly from the flange toward the feeder pedestal, the latter pedestal provided with a circular aperture concentric of the

milling head and the male seal ring to retain the outer edge of its flared body.

1,758,702. Grinding Machine with Screen. Howard C. Jacobson, Minneapolis, Minn. A grinding machine having in combination, a rotary material suction and discharge fan comprising a unit with material disintegrating blades, a circular member having a plurality of holes therethrough surrounding the fan, said holes being spaced sufficiently close to each other to retain material operated upon by the blades until reduced thereby, the circular member being disposed in proximity to the outer edges of said blades and concentric of the fan, an imperforate casing surrounding said circular member and fan and disposed in eccentric relation thereto, the casing having an inlet at one side thereof co-axial with fan and having a tangential outlet leading therefrom, there being a free space between circular member and peripheral wall of casing which increases in radial dimension in the direction of rotation of fan toward outlet, a shaft on which fan is mounted and means for rotating the shaft at high speed.

The answer to your drying problem

ELLIS Grain Driers
for coarse grains, seed
corn, beans, peas and
similar materials.

ELLIS Rotary Driers
for meal, grits, all kinds
of granular products,
and for sterilizing pack-
age goods.

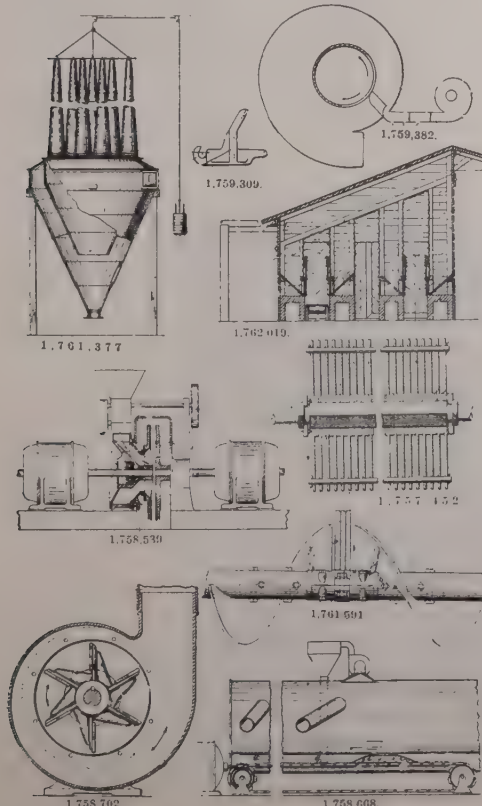
Special Equipment, in-
cluding oat bleachers,
sterilizers, cookers,
feeders, steam traps and
coils.

Inquiries solicited.

ELLIS DRIER WORKS

Division of G. L. M. Corp.

822 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois



Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Delivery Made Oral Contract Good

In order to keep his trucks busy in the operation of his truck line between Indianola and Des Moines, Ia., one Eldridge solicited Madden, landlord, by conversations with him and his tenant, Lester, to sell wheat and oats owned by the landlord, the oats being stored in a silo on premises rented by Madden to Jay Crabb. Eldridge understood that he had the oats bought, but after hauling two loads was notified not to take any more out of the bin.

Madden asserted that the grain had been sold by the tenant to W. A. Hanby at Indianola and brought suit against Eldridge for the value of the two loads he had hauled, Eldridge retaliated by counterclaim for breach of contract. The lower court found in favor of Eldridge, and this was affirmed Apr. 14, 1930, by the Supreme Court of Iowa, the finding being that "Appellee Eldridge purchased the oats, and that he had suffered damages by reason of being denied the right to remove the oats at the rate of 6 cents per bushel, or a total of \$70. Deducting this sum from the agreed value of the two loads hauled by appellee, there was found to be a balance of \$68.79 due appellant for which judgment was entered against appellee Eldridge."

The Court said: No part of the purchase price was paid, nor was there a physical delivery of any part of the grain. This was not absolutely essential to the passing of title. Both delivery and the passing of the title must be determined by the intent of the parties at the time of the transaction. *Van Drimmelen v. Converse*, 190 Iowa, 1350, 181 N. W. 699; *Latta v. Menching*, 186 Iowa, 975, 173 N. W. 229; *First Nat. Bank v. Cook*, 171 Iowa, 41, 153 N. W. 169.

The subject-matter of the oral contract was segregated from all other grain in the silo, and, according to the testimony of appellee, it was to be hauled by him immediately. This claim of appellee is strengthened by the fact that he did go upon the premises and remove 398 bushels of oats. This was immediately after, it is claimed by appellee, the oral contract was entered into. Under the authorities cited, it must be held that there was a delivery of the oats to appellee. —230 N. W. Rep. 371.

Arbitration.—Award of arbitrators may be attacked for mistake of law or fact appearing on face of record, where it is apparent power has been exceeded, or where fraudulent conduct on part of arbitrators is disclosed, but award cannot be attacked collaterally, since it has same effect as verdict of jury. —*Lackawanna Iron & S. Co. v. Lackawanna & W. V. Ry. Co.* Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. 149 Atl. 702.

Ice Blockade Excuses Late Delivery.

Where ice blockade, after exertion and diligence by steamship to go forward, actually prevented delivery, libellant, suing for freight on grain shipment, was excused from earlier delivery, and justified in remaining during winter in place of safety, in view of lateness of season when contract was made. —*Grammer S. S. Co. v. Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.* U. S. District Court, New York. 37 Fed. (2d) 366.

Chattel Mortgagee's Right Inferior to Landlord's Lien.

Where chattel mortgagee with full knowledge that tenant's cotton was in possession of landlords, who were holding it under claim of landlords' lien for rent and supplies furnished tenant to make crop, under Rev. St. 1925, art. 5222, and in defiance of landlords' protest went on landlords' premises, removed cotton therefrom and sold it and appropriated proceeds thereof to satisfaction of chattel mortgage, given thereon by tenant, held, that such conduct amounted to willful trespass, and question of landlords' right to exemplary damages was therefore properly submitted to jury. —*Guaranty Bond State Bank v. Redding.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 24 S. W. (2d) 457.

Principal and Agent.—Where G. made arrangements with defendant bank whereby drafts drawn by him on plaintiff would be cashed by bank, and defendant never received any instructions from plaintiff, but plaintiff paid drafts, G. was plaintiff's agent as regards banking arrangements as between plaintiff and defendant. Bank held not liable for conversion where, after cashing draft drawn in its favor on plaintiff by plaintiff's agent, it permitted agent to deposit proceeds in his personal account, where bank had no actual knowledge that agent purposed a wrongful application of money, or any knowledge that would have put it on inquiry, save the bald transaction itself. —*White-Dulaney Co. v. Craigmont State Bank.* Supreme Court of Idaho. 279 Pac. 621.

A New Right Angle Gear Drive

The Falk Corporation has brought out a line of right angle drive speed reducers to supplement its well known line of parallel shaft drives. This new series has been developed to take care of a growing demand for right angle drives on certain types of installations. The new line includes both horizontal and vertical shafts.

One feature of the Falk right angle drive is a combination of single helical and spiral bevel gears. It is pointed out that single helical gears for the final reduction are easier to assemble than herringbone gears and that their efficiency is practically the same. An accurately cut single helical gear in combination with a high grade spiral bevel makes a quiet, cool running reducer which has an initial efficiency of well over 95 per cent. Furthermore, this efficiency will be maintained throughout the life of the unit.

Another significant feature is the reversible construction of gears and shafts. If the gears become worn after years of service, shafts can be turned end for end to permit using the opposite and unworn sides of the teeth. This type of construction has proved very successful in the past in Falk parallel shaft drives.

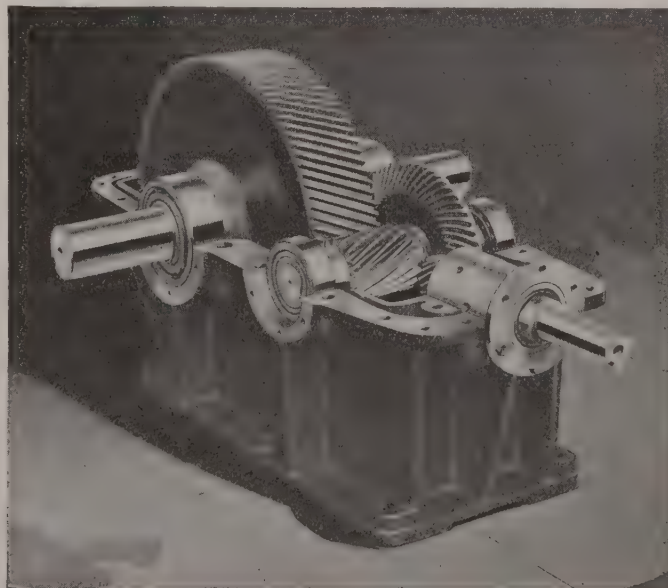
Ratings on the new line range from $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. per 100 r.p.m. on the smallest unit to 565 h.p. at 100 r.p.m. on the largest. Ratios are from 15:1 to 518:1.

As in Falk parallel shaft reducers, the lubricating system of Falk right angle units is simple and self-contained. A continuous splash system keeps a film of oil on the working faces of gear teeth at all times. Rapid circulation of oil through the bearings results in remarkably cool operation and long life.

A complete line of welded steel motor beds has been developed to accommodate all motors coming within the capacities of the reducers.

The new right angle drive units have been developed in accordance with the best engineering principles.

Since the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has taken a decided stand against the Agricultural Marketing Act and against what the Farm Board has done under its authority, it is up to the entire grain and other trades to rally to the support of that organization, if repeal or modification is to result.



New Right Angle Gear Drive

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings at \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Braudt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

Supply Trade

Calcutta, India.—The jute mills of India have agreed to a 54-hour week, and have rejected the curtailment by a week's shut-down in October.

Chicago, Ill.—Edw. D. Green, president of the Garden City Fan Co. and the Gibson Oat Crusher Co., died May 30, after several months' illness.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The National Fertilizer Ass'n is holding its annual convention here, June 9 to 12, sales distribution being prominent in the discussions.

Good-will is worth millions. Possessing it, businesses flourish; without it, they may wilt. But it is a fragile quality. It may sweep and droop under the veering winds of public opinion. Advertising can keep it sturdy and upstanding.—Dr. Julius Klein.

Washington, D. C.—The Dill bill, S. 4442, providing for the forfeiture of patent rights of manufacturers violating the anti-trust laws, was passed June 2 by the Senate, but next day Senator Walsh entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Chicago, Ill.—The Zeleny Thermometer Co. reports the following installations of the Zeleny Thermometer System during the month of May: 5 bins for the Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis; 8 bins for the Kansas Milling Co., Montezuma, Kan., and 63 bins for the Okla. Wheat Pool Terminal Corp., Enid, Okla.

Washington, D. C.—Hearing on a question of jurisdiction prior to taking of further testimony in the matter of the Portland Cement Ass'n and others, will be held before members of the Federal Trade Commission May 29. The Commission's complaint against the ass'n involves alleged unfair methods of competition in promoting the sale of cement.

Chicago, Ill.—Orson P. Eldredge, secretary and head accountant of James Stewart Corp. died June 10 in the Ravenswood Hospital following a serious gall bladder operation. Mr. Eldredge was born July 24, 1884, in Salt Lake City, and moved to Chicago in Jan., 1918, to become chief accountant for the company, in whose Salt Lake City office he had worked for several years. In 1928 when the company was incorporated he was made secretary. During the war Mr. Eldredge was in charge of cantonment work at Camp Pike, Ark. His widow Ethel M., a daughter, a son, as well as his father, mother and several brothers and sisters survive him.

Millers Win Against Federal Trade Commission

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on May 26 made permanent the temporary injunction restraining the Federal Trade Commission from exploring the books and records of the Millers National Federation and its members.

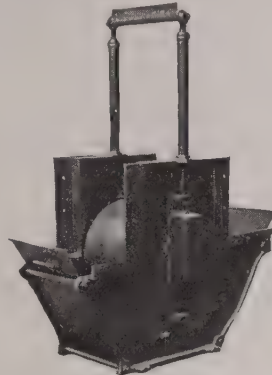
The probe into the bread and flour industries was ordered by the Senate in 1924, and after considerable annoyance to millers thru questionnaires the Federation two years later went into court to stop the spying on their business, which was the more offensive as the millers had nothing wrong to conceal. The resolution was simply an attempt by the La Follette radicals in Congress to besmirch a respected body of citizens for political effect. How long will self-respecting business men stand for the wrecking of their business by radical politicians?

A New Non-chokeable Boot

With the busy rush of grain after harvest, every country elevator operator dreads above everything else, the chokeup which makes it necessary to go down in the stinking basement and dig out the choked boot, while would-be patrons line up along the approaches to the dump and swear.

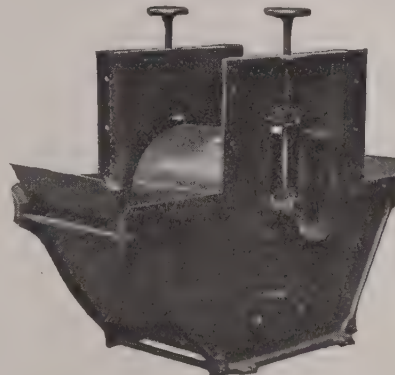
The White Star Company has introduced a new non-chokeable ball-bearing-pulley boot. It is made of cast iron and is strong enough to carry any leg.

This new boot is available with automatic spring take-ups, or, screw take-ups are furnished where preferred.



Non-Chokeable Boot and Spring Take-Up

Low grain entrance is another advantage, accomplished by the design thereof, and also by the use of a 20-inch pulley. Both styles are illustrated herewith.



Non-Chokeable Boot and Screw Take-Up

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates 45,524,000 bus. of wheat to have still been in Canadian farmers' hands on Mar. 31. Stocks in elevators, afloat and in transit on that date are figured at 176,500,000 bus., and with a carry over at the end of this crop year of 115,000,000 bus., plus a normal food and seed demand, the exportable surplus is estimated at 55,837,000 bus.

Judgment in Favor of Ohio Millers Mutual on Adderly Bonds

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Apr. 25, 1930, gave a decision in favor of the Ohio Millers Mutual Ins. Co. against the Artesia State Bank, defendant, reversing a decision by the District Court of Mississippi with regard to the proceeds of certain bonds.

J. C. Adderly was president of three corporations known as the Integrity Mutual Casualty Co., the Ohio Millers Mut. Ins. Co., and the J. C. Adderly, Inc., at the same time, and desired to raise money, which he did by an issue of Integrity bonds, placing \$50,000 of them with A. K. Tigrett, investment broker of Memphis, Tenn., for resale. Adderly furnished Tigrett with literature containing representations calculated to aid in the sale of the bonds, which representations the court found evidence tending to prove false.

Tigrett sold \$5,000 of the bonds to the Artesia Bank which paid for same with a certificate of deposit given to Adderly Feb. 22, 1926. Prior to this date the Ohio Millers Mutual had on Oct. 21, 1925, authorized its treasurer, J. W. Ott, with the approval of its president, Adderly, to invest the cash funds in securities, and Ott gave Adderly his check for the certificate of deposit.

When the Integrity Mutual went into bankruptcy the Artesia Bank refused to honor the certificate of deposit, alleging it had been issued upon fraudulent representations.

The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision on the ground that the Ohio Millers Mutual was not bound by Adderly's knowledge of fraud as such knowledge did not come to Adderly thru his connection with the Ohio company but thru another corporation, J. C. Adderly, Inc.; and the law is well settled that a principal is not chargeable with notice of facts within the knowledge of his agent when the latter acquired such knowledge while acting as agent for another.

The Court said: Adderly's interest in the transaction of the sale of the certificate of deposit to plaintiff was adverse to it. If he knew his title to the investment was infected by its fraudulent acquisition, it was to his interest to conceal this knowledge from the plaintiff, since disclosing it would defeat a sale of the instrument to plaintiff, which Adderly desired to make for his company. It would be presumed, and the fact was, that he would make no disclosure of the fraudulent acquisition of the instrument by him to the plaintiff, though he was its president, since this would defeat his attempt to sell it to plaintiff.—39 Fed. Rep. (2d) 400.

Insurance Notes

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwestern Ass'n of Mutual Insurance Companies will hold its 12th annual meeting at the Curtis Hotel here June 18 and 19.

Morrison, Ia.—A drop cord of the twisted kind for the electric lamp hung near the elevator leg in the Farmers Elevator. When smoke was seen the leg was found fiercely burning 6 ft. from the floor, and the fire spread, destroying the plant. These light cords are dangerous. They should be replaced by good two-conductor rubber covered cord.

As another example of the tremendous importance of our agricultural exports, the figures of the Department of Commerce for March are illuminating. They show, for example, that just during this one month, and it was by no means unusual, we exported 39,901,672 pounds of meats and meat products and 74,730,266 pounds of animal oils and fats. What it would mean in the way of a reduced demand for corn and the other feeds if livestock production was cut to a domestic basis, is impossible of exact computation, but it would certainly be colossal.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.
Shipping Points—
Peoria, Ill., and Carbondale, Pa.

Field Seeds

Many Signers to Seed Trade Agreement

The Federal Trade Commission, as of June 5, reported that 195 dealers in field and grass seeds had signed the agreement, agreeing to abide by the rules recently adopted, for the guidance of the industry. The agreement as sent out by the Trade Commission, is as follows:

In consideration of the abandonment by others in the industry of practices covered by rules adopted in resolution form at the Trade Practice Conference held by the Federal Trade Commission for the Field and Grass Seed Industry, at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1929, as published May 24, 1930, and for the purpose of placing as near as may be all in the industry on an equally fair competitive basis, the undersigned hereby subscribes to, and the undersigned and such others as now have subscribed or in the future shall subscribe, hereby mutually agree to abide by said rules, copy of which has been received and read by the undersigned.

Southern Seedsmen's Program

The program for the twelfth annual convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n has been completed and members and others who are interested, and who attend the meeting at Richmond, Va., on June 19, 20, and 21, are assured of a good time as well as a profitable visit.

Among the speakers will be Geo. O. Smith, secretary Farm Seed Ass'n, who will talk on matters of trade interest. He is on Thursday afternoon's program.

On Friday morning Dudley Bagley, of Highland Farms, No. Car., will speak on seed corn and he will be followed by W. L. Oswald, editor of Seed World, who will talk about the handling of side lines. Addresses and reports by various officers of the Ass'n; the election of officers; a banquet; sight-seeing trips to points of historic interest, etc., will take up the remainder of the time.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.
Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Seed Marketing a Weak Spot in Agriculture

By careful purchase of better seeds farmers may save money and at the same time enlarge their returns by bigger yields, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1232-F, "Seed Marketing Hints for the Farmer," recently reprinted by the U. S. D. A.

Farmers obtain their seeds, George C. Edler, the author, points out, from three sources—their own farms, from other farmers, or from dealers. Early purchasers usually have an advantage. If a great quantity of seeds is needed, it is wise to get samples which should be tested for purity and germination. Better grades generally pay and purchase by weight is considered preferable.

The Toronto Seed Meetings

More than 125 reservations have already been made at the King Edwards Hotel, Toronto, for the meeting of the Farm Seed Ass'n on June 23-24, and of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, on June 25-27.

Among the speakers at the Farm Seed Ass'n convention will be A. W. McKay, Chief of Cooperative Marketing Div. U. S. D. A., who will talk on the Farm Board, at the open meeting on Tuesday afternoon. At the members' meeting on Monday, H. C. Dunn, Chief of the Bureau of Domestic Commerce, of the U. S. Dep't of Commerce, will talk on "Research as an Aid to Business." At the luncheon on Tuesday a well known Canadian, name not yet announced, will be the speaker.

As many who plan to go to these meetings, expect to drive through, the following Canadian Customs regulations will be of interest:

1. Be sure to bring your state license card.
2. Automobiles may enter at any Canadian port, for touring purposes for a period of 24 hours, by the surrender of his state license card, which is handed to him on his return journey.
3. For a period of 60 days a motorist may bring his car into Canada, for touring purposes only and return by the port of entry, or any other port, without bond or deposit, the only requirement being the possession of a state license identifying the car, and the completion of the necessary duplicate custom form, on which particulars of the car are recorded. One form is retained by the Customs officer and one by the motorist, which is to be surrendered by him at the port of exit.
4. Regulations now permit the entry into Canada, without deposit, of guns, rifles, fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis racquets and cameras, previously used by the tourist and imported for personal use.
5. Canoes, tents, camp equipment, radios, etc., are subject to a deposit of a sum of money equal to the duty, this deposit being refunded if the articles are exported within 6 months; and provided the articles are produced and their identity attested to before a Canadian customs officer at the place of export or before a customs officer at a place outside of Canada.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Pacific Seedsmen Convention

At the convention of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Association, which was held at Pasadena, Calif., on May 26-29, the following were elected as officers and directors:

Albert M. Hand, Hand-Curl Seed Co., Portland, Ore., president; R. E. Mason, former secretary-treasurer C. M. Volkman Co., San Francisco, vice-president; Howard Jenks, Jenkins-White Seed Co., Salem, Ore., secretary-treasurer. A. Liefgreen, Liefgreen Seed Co., Phoenix, Ariz., Frank Leckenby, Charles H. Lilly Seed Co., Seattle, Wash., Manford Meyberg, past president, Germain Seed Co., Los Angeles, were elected to the Board of Directors.

New Plants Now Patentable

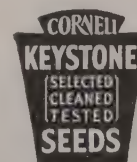
President Hoover has signed the Townsend bill which provides for the patenting of new plants. It is hard for the average man to see how this new measure is to help the farmer, but that was the special plea made for it in Congress, a plea which assured it favorable committee reports and prompt passage. The text of the bill is as follows:

Any person who has invented or discovered and asexually reproduced any distinct and new variety of plant other than a tuber propagated plant, not known or produced by others in this country, before his discovery or invention thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, may, upon payment of fees required by law, and other due proceedings had, obtain a patent therefor.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover, alsike and timothy as of June 7:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Domestic cash new....	\$11.80	\$11.80	\$11.80	\$16.00
Prime choice cash new.	12.00	12.00	12.00	.....
October	12.60	12.60	12.60	.....
December	12.80	12.80	12.80	.....
Alsike:				
Cash	11.00	11.00	11.00	.....



CORNELL SEED CO.
FIELD SEEDS
BUYERS & SELLERS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

BUYERS AND SELLERS
All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS
SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS
226 No. 15th St. LOUISVILLE, KY.
Long Dist. Phone 6727-6728

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
SUDAN MILLET and CRANE
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

RUDY - PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

Seed Disclaimer Valid

The Kerlec Seed Co. ordered "Broad Leaf Flanders" spinach seed and "Lenz" beet seed, and plaintiff shipped to defendant "Curley Top" spinach seed and "Root" or "Cattle" beet seeds.

The court said "There is no doubt in our mind that defendant did not get the variety of seed which it purchased. The record indicates that there is no way of telling in advance of germination just what variety of beets or spinach seeds will produce; consequently defendants could not determine on inspection whether they had been supplied with 'Broad Leaf Flanders' spinach seeds and 'Curley Top' beet seeds or not."

Landreth Seed Co., plaintiff, brought suit for the purchase price, \$903.96, and Kerlec Seed Co., defendant, claimed \$1,464.04 damages because the seeds were not as represented.

The contract contained the customary disclaimer reading:

"The D. Landreth Seed Company give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned."

The Court of Appeal of Louisiana, deciding in favor of the Landreth Seed Co., Feb. 17, 1930, said:

Generally speaking, there is no limitation upon parties to a contract, and they are free to enter into any stipulation, covenant, or agreement not inconsistent with public policy which may mutually be agreed upon. We see nothing in this waiver of warranty which would take it out of the general rule. In other jurisdictions it has been the subject of frequent consideration and uniformly approved. For example, in *Leonard Seed Co. v. Cray Canning Co.*, 147 Wis. 166, 132 N. W. 902, 37 L. R. A. (N. S.) 79, Ann. Cas. 1912D, 1077, it was held that:

"No liability in damages exists because seed does not prove to be of the variety

specified in the sale, where the contract provides that neither the seller * * * shall give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, utility, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds."—126 Southern Rep. 460.

Seed Trade Notes

Edwin R. Teweles, a director of the L. Teweles Seed Co., Milwaukee, died on May 9, at the age of 48. During his entire business life he had been associated with his brothers in the seed business.

A large number of soybean introductions have been sent into the United States by the Foreign Plant Introduction Office of the department in the last 20 years. Now the crop has established itself as one of major importance in this country, with a value of \$70,000,000 for 1929.

Visible supplies of wheat, on the present crop, reached a peak early in November when the figure was 194,215,000 bus. Twenty-eight weeks later, or on May 17, the total was 122,246,000, a reduction of 71,969,000 bus., and an average weekly reduction of 2,570,000 bus. In spite of a poor export demand, wheat is going out of the primary markets at a fairly good rate, the explanation being that many country elevator managers were afraid to hold the wheat last fall, for fear it would get out of condition, and the domestic millers have, therefore, been recently forced into the primary markets for much of their supply.

A Louisiana farmer has found that Spanish Moss (it is a parasitic plant that grows on trees in the swamp lands down south and gives "live oaks" their name) can be used for feeding purposes. He has gone to the trouble of having it analysed and finds it as good as some grasses. The variety of forage plants continues to increase.

Seed Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1930, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	1930	1929	1930	1929
	Receipts		Shipments	
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	215,000	44,000	.....	11,000
Duluth	318,299	53,944	423,303	41,434
Ft. William	77,415	121,273	171,609	299,962
Milwaukee .....	.....	10,510	.....	1,430
Minneapolis	390,110	244,090	79,690	65,740
New York	275,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior	78,374	14,041	1,026	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
†Galveston .....	.....	.....	.....	196,106
Hutchinson	109,200	179,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	202,400	393,800	185,000	477,000
†St. Louis	50,400	120,400	16,800	70,800
†Wichita	9,100	9,100	3,900	7,800
†Wichita	6,500	1,300	6,500	1,300

†Kafir only. †Milo only.

CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	18,200	20,800	3,900	1,300
Hutchinson .....	.....	10,400	.....	.....
Kansas City	5,750	12,650	3,450	21,850
Wichita	2,600	3,900	.....	2,600

SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati	1,400	4,200	No record	.....
Denver	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	249,200	376,600	196,000	249,200
New Orleans .....	.....	9,800	.....	.....

CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs. ...	202,000	68,000	195,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs. ...	37,500	60,000	107,045	44,330
New York, bags. ...	.....	.....	261	.....

TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs. ...	901,000	335,000	1,371,000	240,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ...	.....	.....	109,220	86,050

Austin, Tex.—The house of Texas legislature has passed a final bill levying a tax of 1 per cent on gross receipts of all retail chain merchandising stores, taxicabs and shoe shining parlors where there are more than five in the chain.

Avoid Loss by Knowing the Moisture Content of the Grain You Have to Ship

GRAIN NEEDS CAREFUL TESTING

You can make good money handling the crop but, of course, it is necessary to work on the safe side.

SEEDBUREAU QUALITY

grain and seed testing equipment is used by the Government Grain Inspection Departments and more than 10,000 mills and elevators. Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers, Scales, Sieves, Triers, Weight Per Bushel Testers and complete Grading Equipment. Complete catalog free on request.

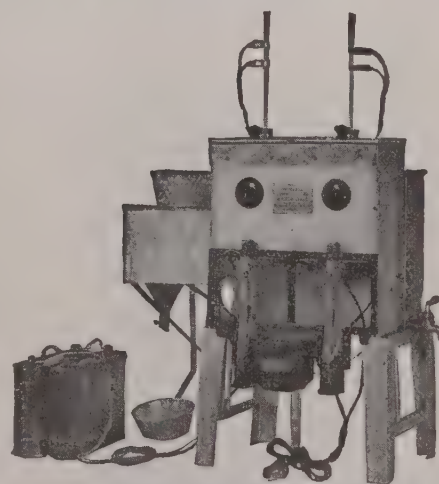
The demand for moisture testers is the greatest in years. To insure prompt shipment anticipate your requirements early.

Catalog Free on Request

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

1018 S. Wabash Ave., Phone Harrison 3449

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.



OFFICIAL BROWN-DUVAL
MOISTURE TESTERS

in all sizes from one compartment to six,
heated by gas, electricity or alcohol.

I. C. C. Activities

In 22546, Globe Grain & Milling Co. vs. Santa Fe, the Commission dismissed complaint. Combination rates on a carload of corn, Bancroft, Neb., twice stopped in transit and reforwarded to Los Angeles, Calif., there milled and reshipped to destination in California, were found not unreasonable. Tariff rules prohibiting such transit and joint rates were declared not unreasonable.

In 22576, Bay State Milling Co. vs. Ann Arbor et al., the Commission found rates on grain, Minneapolis, Belle Chester, Goodhue, Hastings, and Zumbrota, Minn., accorded transit at Winona, and the grain or product forwarded to destinations east of the Ill.-Ind. line, inapplicable but not unreasonable. Applicable rates from Hastings to Zumbrota, Goodhue and Belle Chester to Wewaunee, Wis., were 16, 20.5, 20.5, and 26.5, respectively. Applicable factor on the shipment, Kewaunee to Morgantown, W. Va., was 20.5 cents. Reparation was awarded.

In 22660, New Orleans Export Co., Ltd., vs. A. C. L. the Commission said that the rate, cottonseed meal, Aulander, N. C., to Norfolk, Va., for export, was unreasonable to the extent it exceeded \$2.35 a net ton. Reparation of \$82.88 was awarded.

The Illinois Central will make no further effort to maintain exclusive joint Water-rail rates via New Orleans with the Redwood line, but will now make the same rate with the Luckenbach Gulf Steamship Co. and the Gulf Pacific steamship lines to the Pacific Coast. The controversy, which covered some time, was finally decided by the I. C. C., and the order was issued to the Illinois Central to allow the Luckenbach line the same joint rail and water rate enjoyed by the Redwood Line.

In 22595, Anniston Traffic Bureau vs. L. & N. et al., Examiner Brennan says rates, grain and grain products, from Ohio and

Mississippi River crossings, St. Louis, Mo., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., to Anniston, Ala., are not unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory or in violation of section 4, but unduly prejudicial to Anniston and unduly preferential of Gadsden, Ala., to the extent they exceeded or may exceed rates to Gadsden.

In 22578, Chambers Seed Co. et al. vs. B. & O. et al., Examiner Witters says that rates, soy, soja or soya beans, in bulk or in bags, carloads, Milford, Bridgeville, Seaford, Georgetown, Lewes, and Stockley, Del., to Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., are unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded or may exceed 38.5 cents, minimum 60,000 pounds, from Milford, Bridgeville, Seaford, Georgetown, Lewes, and Stockley, Del., to Louisville, and New Albany. Record insufficient to warrant a finding as to rates from Philadelphia, Roanoke and Richmond. Reparation and new rates are proposed.

In I. and S. No. 3467, the Commission has suspended from May 24 until December 24 schedules in Supplements Nos. 7 and 8 to J. E. Johanson's I. C. C. 2145. The suspended schedules propose to revise the routing on grain, carloads, from C. R. I. & P. stations in the Panhandle of Oklahoma to destinations in Texas, resulting in increased rates over the route through Herington and Wichita, Kan.

23360. New Orleans (La.) Joint Traffic Bureau vs. A. & R. et al. Rates and charges in violation sections 1 and 3 of act, **grain and/ or grain products**, points in Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma and Utah, to points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Mississippi, Cairo, Cincinnati, Evansville, East St. Louis, and points grouped therewith preferred. Asks relief.

Pittman Long and Short Haul Bill

Relief the middle west hopes to get by means of rail and water routes would be substantially thwarted if the bill introduced by Senator Key Pittman [Dem., Nev.], forbidding rail competition with boat lines operating through the Panama canal becomes a law, according to testimony given before a sub-committee of the senate interstate commerce committee.

Speaking for the National Industrial Traffic league, J. P. Haynes, executive vice president of the Chicago Assn. of Commerce, declared that the Pittman bill was the worst piece of legislation of the kind ever presented to congress. Congress, he said, should kill the bill in the interest of the public.

Passage of the bill, contended Mr. Haynes, would prevent American railroads not only from competing with American intercoastal boat lines but with foreign lines carrying goods, for example, through the canal to the Pacific coast. American rail lines also would be prevented from continuing low export rates to the far east.

C. E. Childe of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce attacked the bill as designed to prevent the Commission from authorizing railroads to make export and import rail rates lower than the domestic rates on traffic moving in and out of gulf and south Atlantic ports. This, the witness said, would strike a blow at the midwest. Mr. Childe appeared as chairman of the traffic committee of the Mississippi Valley Association.

W. H. Chandler of the Merchants' Association of New York opposed the bill, but proposed a substitute limiting the commission to making authorizations that would permit railroads to meet the boat line competition between New York and San Francisco, for example, but would forbid reductions from the middle west to the coast.

Hess Direct Heat Driers

Have all the advantages and flexibility
of Hess Steam Heat Driers

WITHOUT

Expense and Bother of Steam Boilers

Simple to Install Simple to Operate Automatic



1,000 Bushel Hess Direct Heat
Drier and Cooler

Crowell Elevator Company
I. C. Railway Elevator, Omaha, Nebr.

HESS DRIERS ARE PATENTED

WE DO NOT INFRINGE THE PATENTS
OF OTHERS. WE GUARANTEE THIS.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

LET US PLAN A GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR YOU

Feedstuffs

Organize Soybean Oil Mfrs. Ass'n

At a meeting held on May 21st, at the City Club of Chicago, the National Soybean Oil Manufacturers Ass'n was formally launched. This organization is to embrace in its membership manufacturers and refiners as active members, and as associate members any other firm or individual interested in its projects. Besides, special associate members are to be admitted whose interests in the development of the soybean industry are not commercial, but technical or scientific.

Officers elected were: President, Otto Eisenschiml, Scientific Oil Compounding Co., Chicago; vice presidents, W. L. Shellabarger of Shellabarger Grain Products Co., and R. G. Dahlberg, Armstrong Paint and Varnish Co.; secretary, Whitney Eastman, Archer-Daniels Midland Co., Milwaukee, and treasurer, I. C. Bradley, Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (besides the above officers) were: H. G. Atwood, of the Allied Mills, Chicago; Robert Bennet, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons; Edward Evans, of Indianapolis; W. E. Flumerfelt, of the Central States Chem. Co.; David Lewis, of Falk & Co., Chicago; E. K. Scheiter, of the E. A. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, and B. C. Williams, of La Fayette, Ind.

The first step has been to set up specifications on the basis of which marketing of soy bean oil can be established. The second step is to work with the University of Illinois, which has appropriated \$20,000 annually for a laboratory and two scientists at the direction of former President David Kinley in seeking new outlets for the oil.

Feed Meeting Speakers

One of the most important features of the convention of the Central Retail Feed Dealers' Ass'n, which is to be held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, on June 16-17, will be the Busy Dealers Feeding School. This school will take the entire time on Tuesday morning.

J. G. Halpin, professor of poultry husbandry, Univ. of Wis., will talk on poultry feed; Dr. G. H. Bohstedt, professor of animal husbandry, will discuss hog and cattle feeding; A. L. Stone of the Wis. Dept. of Ag., who will talk on weed control, and Prof. C. J. Chapman, of the university, will talk on fertilizers.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during April, 1930, compared with April, 1929, and for the ten months ending with April, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	April		Ten Mos. Ended	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Hay	1,028	1,105	12,048	7,802
Cottonseed cake.....	4,398	.....	187,968	104,171
Linseed cake.....	34,965	22,693	252,280	266,484
Other oil cake.....	3,563	738	22,769	19,487
Cottonseed meal.....	1,661	315	85,861	63,020
Linseed meal.....	428	1,229	6,669	8,383
Other oil meal.....	82	8	2,881	4,779
Mixed dairy feeds.....	235	172	.....	1,743
Mixed poultry feeds.....	526	512	.....	5,250
Other mixed feeds.....	1,238	739	21,809	10,262
All other feeds.....	2,173	1,460	44,115	15,460

Summer Minerals for Cows

To insure healthy, robust animals, able to produce the milk needed this coming winter, Dr. L. A. Maynard of the Cornell university agricultural experiment station says that cows must have plenty of calcium and phosphorus during the summer. The usual summer ration of pasture and grain, he says, does not contain enough of these elements. Further, experiments show that cows will make better use of mineral supplements during the pasture season than at other times. The liberal feeding of minerals now will not only provide for current needs but will also enable the animal to store up reserves for the period when their assimilation of food is more difficult.

A mixture of equal parts of steam bone meal, finely ground limestone and salt, or a mixture of two parts of the bone meal and one part of salt makes a good mineral supplement. The simplest way is to place one of these mixtures in a box in the barnyard where the cows can eat it at will. Some sort of a cover should be built over the box to protect it from rain. It is a good thing to give the cows access to one of these mixtures even when the grain mixture contains minerals, because the grain fed during the summer may not contain enough. A better way to feed the minerals, but one that takes more time, is to mix three to four ounces of the mixture with one of the grain feedings each day. All animals, whether dry or milking, should be fed the extra minerals.

Protein for Hogs

It may seem pretty hard some times to find the money to purchase a little tankage or other protein supplement at three or four cents per pound, but if the hog feeder hasn't "thought thru" this important feature in his fattening operation, there is little chance for him to reap success in his undertaking. In order to find out just how mistaken one would be in feeding grain alone to hogs, the Colorado agricultural experiment station fed one pen in this way and compared them with a similar pen of pigs that had a protein supplement in addition to their grain. Both lots were self-fed free-choice-style and had plenty of salt and a simple mineral mixture, containing calcium, phosphorus and salt, available at all times.

What happened during the 120-day feeding period? The non-protein-fed pigs gained 70.3 pounds per head or .6 pound per head daily, while the protein fed pigs gained 227.1 pounds or 1.89 pounds per head daily. In other words, the addition of a protein supplement of recognized value more than tripled the gain. The addition of the protein supplement, costing in this case three cents per pound, actually reduced the feed cost per 100 pounds' gain from \$9.73 to \$6.70. Following the comparison further, we find that with the hogs purchased at \$12 per hundred it would take \$8.99 per hundred at market to break even on the protein-fed hogs.

while it would take \$12.23 per hundred to return the investment in the non-protein-fed porcines.

The tremendous effect of a protein supplement is shown in tabulations which indicate that each ton of protein supplement fed, costing \$60, replaced nearly nine tons of grain, 96 pounds of minerals and 318 pounds of salt, worth over \$244. The scrawny, harsh-coated non-protein pigs, rooting up their quarters in a vain search for nature's lacking ingredients, eating abnormal amounts of salt and minerals in an unsuccessful attempt to appease the craving for protein, represent far too many of their brothers and sisters who are wasting the excellent carbonaceous fattening feeds of our state because of the failure to supplement them with proper protein feeds.

J. P. PARKS

MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
719 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

Write, wire or phone
Harrison 6490

RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Ill.

MILL FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR

Carlots — Or Split Cars

A. M. TOUSLEY CO.

Guardian Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio



ALL BREEDS RELISH PERFECTION
Stock the Nationally Advertised
PERFECTION DOG FOOD
for the convenience of local dog and kennel owners. It's a cooked and prepared meat-cereal food for dogs, all breeds and puppies, all ages. Write for attractive dealers' proposition.
PERFECTION FOODS COMPANY
BATTLE CREEK, MICH. DEPT. 43

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill 'Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

SUCCESS

BRAND

Selected Poultry Scraps

50% Protein

Digester Tankage

60% Protein

Most profitable high protein supplements for feeding hogs and poultry.

Write or phone our nearest office at our expense

United Bi-Products Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Kansas City, Mo. E. St. Louis, Ill.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Color and design of bag
registered U. S. Pat. Off.

Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds,
Flour and Cereals

Nutrena
In Golden Bags

Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.
NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc. 35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.

Write for circulars, samples
and prices; complete information on request.

Feed Trade Marks

Arkoma Grain Corp'n, Fort Smith, Ark., filed ser. No. 294,136, the word "Arkoma", for corn meal, chicken feed, poultry feed, dairy feed and horse and mule feed.

M. and R. Grain Corp'n, Indianapolis, Ind., filed ser. No. 297,613, the letters "M. and R", in fanciful designs, for farinaceous feed mixtures for horses, cows, hogs, and chickens.

Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth, Tex., filed ser. No. 297,708, the words "Golden Glow", in fanciful design for cotton seed meal.

Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth, Tex., filed ser. No. 297,709, the words "Kowlyk", "Cow Feed Plus", for mixed cotton seed meal and hulls.

Saddle Creek Laboratories, Omaha, Neb., filed ser. No. 298,084, the words "Pep-Co-Sen", for chicken feeds.

Charles C. Dawe, Denver, Colo., filed ser. No. 298,795, the word "Talomilk", for poultry and stock feed.

Plainview Cotton Oil Co., Plainview, Tex., filed ser. No. 299,226, the word "Paymaster", for feed for domestic animals and poultry.

How Much Protein?

In a feeding trial at the New York Experiment Station, three groups of 12 cows each were fed alike on corn silage and mixed hay. In addition to this, one group was fed a grain mixture containing 13.27 per cent digestible protein; the second group was fed a mixture containing 17.17 per cent digestible protein, while the third group was fed a mixture containing 20.8 per cent digestible protein. The cows in the groups averaged 9,261 lbs., 10,055 lbs., and 9,399 lbs. milk respectively. This would seem to indicate that a mixture containing 20.8 per cent digestible protein is too high, and one containing 13.27 per cent is too low in this nutrient for supplementing corn silage and mixed hay.

Feed Trade Notes

The Iowa Dep't of Agriculture reports that farmers of that state bought 422,000 tons of commercial mixed feeds in 1929.

The Runyan Testing Laboratories, Chicago, formerly at 453 So. Clark St., have moved to larger and better quarters, suite 1106 Board of Trade. They specialize in analysis of feed and grain.

Practically all of the prominent feed manufacturers in the country are expressing hearty approval of the resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the American Feed Mfr's Ass'n, with reference to the making of long-term contracts, and guaranteeing prices against market decline. The members of the committee, having this matter in charge, are highly elated over the prospect for the elimination of these evils.

Feed Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of feeds and feeding stuffs at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	1,177	105	.....	.....
†Chicago	15,610	12,446	54,184	51,553
Cincinnati	240	330	.....	.....
‡Kansas City	4,400	6,620	19,520	18,320
Milwaukee .....	.....	3,960	8,420	9,460
Minneapolis	3,104	2,833	51,499	55,658
*New York	40	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	30,180	33,930	38,837	44,385
*San Francisco	357	556	.....	.....

†Millfeed. ‡Bran and shorts. *Bran only.

Every Farmer

Wants to Feed
MILK



and they also want to know at all times just how much milk their poultry and live stock is getting at each feed and they want to get the quality they are paying for, too.

Be Honest With Your Customer

As milk now forms a necessary portion of the ration, just the same as corn, wheat or oats, it is essential for them to know definitely the percentage they are feeding. It is a wise dealer who goes after their business on an honest basis, and explains that the only possible way to know the quantity and quality of the milk they are feeding, is to buy their milk separately and to mix it with the feed at the time of feeding or feed it separately, in paste form just as it comes from the container.

Every day successful dealers, the country over, are realizing this fact and are adding to their stock the one guaranteed, high quality milk feed—

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

because they know it is real creamery buttermilk condensed to the point of maximum feeding and medicinal value, which is preserved in its own lactic acid and retains the original minerals, protein, fat, carbohydrates and vitamins to assure greater health, faster growth and greater production.

You, too, can make bigger profits and build satisfied customers, who come back year after year for more

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Just write for our proposition in your territory

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY
2400 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago

Cottonseed Meal Tests in Oklahoma

Two and a half pounds of cottonseed meal per head per day proved to be the best amount of this concentrate to use in a ration for fattening steer calves in the experimental work carried on at the Oklahoma A. and M. college the past winter and reported at the fifth annual Live Stock Feeders' day at the college.

Prof. W. L. Blizzard, head of the department of animal husbandry made the report on the tests. He said that many inquiries have been received in the animal husbandry department during the past few years concerning the amount of cottonseed meal that is deemed advisable to use for fattening various ages of cattle. In more recent years, with the markets demand light weight cattle that are highly finished, many are asking how much meal should be used in fattening calves.

With some of these questions in mind, 50 high grade Hereford calves were purchased on the Kansas City market and were delivered in Stillwater on November 28, 1929. These calves are carefully sorted as to size, weight, conformation and quality, and were placed on feed December 4, 1929.

The 50 head of steer calves were divided into five lots of 10 each. The primary objects of this test were:

To study various rations when combined with cottonseed meal for fattening steer calves, the amount of cottonseed meal that can be used profitably in the fattening ration; the advisability of adding ground limestone to the ration; the advisability of feeding ground shelled corn and prairie hay with protein supplement, and the advisability of substituting cottonseed meal, pound for pound, for corn.

The steers in all lots were fed according to appetite. As the amount of cottonseed meal was increased, the amount of corn was held down in proportion. Therefore, the total amount of concentrates remained approximately the same in the first four lots.

The steers in lot one, receiving a ration of ground shelled corn; 1.46 pounds per head daily of cottonseed meal, prairie hay, and ground limestone, made an average daily gain of 2.22 pounds per head, the second largest gain of the five lots. Lot one was also the second low in total feed cost and cost \$8.17 per 100 pounds gain, which was the most economical lot on the 100 pounds gain.

Lots two and four received the same ration, excepting no limestone was given lot four. The steers in lot two, receiving limestone, made larger gains and the cost per 100 pounds gain was 90c less. The addition of limestone to lot two increased the rate of gain, decreased the amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds gain and decreased the cost of gain.

The substituting of one pound of cottonseed meal for one pound of corn in lot three, over lot two, decreased the rate of gain, increased the amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain and increased the cost per 100 pounds gain.

At the end of the 163-day feeding period, there were no ill effects from the use of cottonseed meal in any of the lots.

The steers in lot five, receiving a ration of ground shelled corn, prairie hay and ground limestone, made the lowest average daily gain. It is also evident that the lack of protein in this lot was the cause of the steers not consuming as much prairie hay as the other lots. They also consumed the least feed, required the largest amount of feed per 100 pounds gain, cost \$9.37 per 100

pounds gain, which was next to the highest of all the lots.

The steers in lot five are an excellent example that it pays to furnish protein to fattening cattle, as the cattle in this lot plainly showed the lack of finish, together with expensive gains.

New NOPCO Building at Harrison, N. J.

The new four-story building now being erected at Harrison, N. J., headquarters of the National Oil Products Co., gives increased facilities to what has already grown to be one of the largest plants of the kind in the country. This building, which will be ready for occupancy in October, provides 25,000 square feet of additional floor space. Two of the floors will be devoted to the laboratories. These include an analytical laboratory, a plant control laboratory, a research and development laboratory and a biological laboratory.

The business was started in a modest way over twenty-seven years ago with the aim of supplying the leather, textile and other industries with dependable oils for manufacturing purposes. With the increased use of cod liver oil for supplying vitamins A and D to the poultry ration, the National Oil Products Co. placed in the market about four years ago a high grade steam rendered cod liver oil.

This concern was one of the first to establish a biological laboratory for testing the vitamin potency of cod liver oil. In this laboratory, elaborate feeding tests are made on white rats to determine both vitamin A and D potency. In addition, the potency of the oil under test is proved by feeding it to chicks kept in an inside room where sunlight cannot enter. These chicks are raised to the age of eight weeks and then examined. If they show normal growth and complete freedom from rickets, the tested cod liver oil is released for poultry and animal feeding.

The use of cod liver oil continued to grow as new benefits were realized. Experience showed that not only chicks but pullets also developed better when cod liver oil was supplied in the ration. Layers produce more eggs with stronger shells, and these eggs are of higher hatchability. Incidentally, the eggs are of greater value for human consumption when charged with vitamin D, as egg yolks are one of the chief sources of this rare vitamin.

In April, 1928, negotiations were concluded with the authorities of Columbia University, acting through a subsidiary known as University Patents, Inc., for a license to extract the anti-rachitic factor from cod liver oil, commonly known as vitamin D. This license gave the exclusive right to use this patented process in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

The biological laboratory was then placed under the general supervision of Dr. Theodore F. Zucker of Columbia University, associate professor of pathology and inventor of the concentrating process. F. D. Baird, a graduate of Cornell University, is immediately in charge of the laboratory.

The U. S. Shipping Board has just loaned the United States Lines \$15,750,000 to be used in building two new twenty-knot passenger cargo ships. If our Government is going into the Socialistic business on a mammoth scale, then the rest of us, especially men who have devoted their lives and their capital to the efficient and economical marketing of grain, will be glad to have a million or two for a new elevator.

Completo Sea Meal

All Live Stock Need It

A product based on Salt Water Fish Meal and Kelp (Sea Vegetation). Supplies Calcium, Phosphorus, Iodine, Manganese, Copper, etc., and all essential mineral salts organically combined. To be used 10% as the base in making poultry mashers, dairy, hog and sheep feeds. Our recommended formulas based on 30 years of practical live stock feeding and offered you without charge, enables feed dealers to make their own feeds, better quality and at a less cost than average commercial feeds.

Write for particulars and samples.

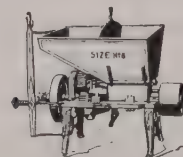
The Park & Pollard Co.
of Illinois

4708 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Grind Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

SALT

ALL GRADES
FOR EVERY PURPOSE

PROMPT SERVICE

FAVORABLE
PRICES

MORTON SALT COMPANY
208 West Washington Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Soluble Blood Flour for Calves

Development of a milkless and dry grain calf ration at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, after eight years of experimenting, has riddled the old theory that young dairy animals must be fed heavily on milk in order to make good growth.

Those seeking information have heard that the milkless ration has been formulated to enable dairymen selling whole milk to raise replacements with a minimum of labor and expense, and at the same time reduce occurrence of digestive disorders—particularly the scours—in young animals. That the new ration makes possible attainment of these objectives has been demonstrated thru feeding tests at the experiment station farm, and in results now being obtained by more than 800 New Jersey dairymen using the ration.

Records kept on more than 100 animals reared on the milkless and dry grain ration show that growth is not retarded, breeding powers are not diminished, and productive ability is not impaired. Several cows grown on the new ration have made production records.

Records further reveal that calves may be grown to six months of age at an average cost of about \$28, which is \$28 to \$50 less than the cost of rearing calves according to the whole milk method of feeding.

The formula for the new ration as developed by Professor C. B. Bender, associate dairy husbandman, is 150 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds of yellow corn meal, 50 pounds each of wheat bran, linseed oil meal, and soluble blood flour, and four pounds each of finely pulverized steamed bone meal, finely pulverized limestone, and salt.

The 50 pounds of soluble blood flour and 12 pounds of minerals "largely take the place of the milk," according to the belief expressed

by Professor Bender. He explains that at 30 days of age calves are fed only the milkless and dry grain mixture, liberal amounts of good quality alfalfa hay, and all the water they want to drink. This ration is continued for six months, after which a change is made to a simpler growing mixture.

Calves are fed milk only during the first four weeks of their life. The milk is entirely removed from the ration at the end of the first 30 days.

Completes Fumigant Tests

To develop more effective fumigants for treating insect-infested grain and foodstuffs, scientists of the U. S. D. A. have just completed tests of more than 300 compounds. More than 6,000 tests were made, and about 100,000 insects were killed in determining the efficiency of these compounds.

The investigators used rice weevils in the tests. Of the compounds tested, 66 killed all the weevils by the end of a twenty-four-hour period. Eighteen of the compounds killed the weevils in the minimum dosage which ranges from one to four pounds per 1,000 cubic feet.

The fumigants were then tested for their effect upon the germination of wheat. It was found that only a few of the materials used as insecticides had a bad effect on seed grain. Many compounds which proved effective as insecticides were, however, either commercially unavailable or were too costly.

Ethylene dichloride, mixed with carbon tetrachloride at the rate of three parts to one by volume, was effective at a dosage of six pounds per 1,000 cubic feet. This mixture is regarded by the department as a highly promising fumigant because of its low cost, its effectiveness, its lack of fire hazard, and its comparative harmlessness to human beings.

Minerals for Hogs

That the ordinary grain and forage rations used for feeding our hogs must be supplemented with a mineral mixture is a fact upon which all investigators agree. A typical statement relating to this subject was recently made by A. Severson, of the North Dakota experiment station, as follows:

"The ordinary grain ration does not contain the variety nor a proper amount of mineral matter required to rapidly develop a large frame for early maturing hogs. One can expect a considerable percentage of weak, undersized or unthrifty pigs when no mineral mixture is used. Without mineral matter sows are apt to go down in the back, become weak in their pasterns and many times become so weak they cannot get up when nursing a large litter of pigs. The milk drains heavily on the skeleton of the sow to supply the proper amount of mineral to the milk. The constant addition of mineral matter to the sow's ration will avoid this ailment. Hogs are more apt to suffer from mineral deficiency than other classes of live stock."

Such products as tankage and skim milk are rich in mineral matter, but under average farm conditions they are seldom, if ever, fed in large enough quantities to supply the amount needed. Those who have been carrying their pigs on a light grain ration with perhaps a rather skimpy pasture should not overlook the feeding of a liberal supply of minerals.

34% Linseed Meal
Also 30% Blended Oil Meal
Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

"I HAVE NEVER SEEN THE EQUAL OF THIS MILL"

Says Mr. L. A. Larsen of the Farmers Exchange at Benson, Minn. "It is perfection in grinding equipment and we are thoroughly satisfied with our purchase."

The above letter came unsolicited from Mr. Larsen after he had installed and operated his Monarch Attrition Mill several months.

MONARCH ATTRITION MILL

We would appreciate the opportunity to explain the advantages of owning a Monarch Attrition Mill for feed grinding to you in person. A card requesting our catalog D or a request for a sales representative will bring you full information without obligating you in any way.

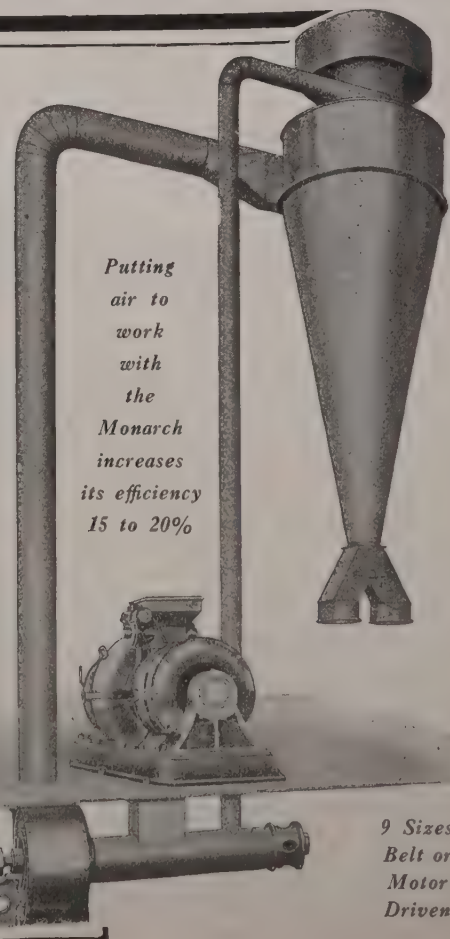
Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc.

1202 Sherman St., Muncy, Pa.

Chicago Office
9 S. Clinton Street

Kansas City Office
612 New England Bldg.

Flour Mill and Feed Mill Machinery—Grain Handling Equipment



Alert Dealers Advise Summer Feeding

By JOHN D. FITZGERALD

The matter of feeding has become more or less a habit with the average farmer, who seldom gives a thought to the question of whether or not his cows are hungry, whether they are getting enough feed to produce as much milk as they should.

During the winter and early spring, before the pastures are green, many farmers feed because they know that their cows can get nothing to eat except what they are given. In the late spring and summer, however, and in many cases even on into the fall, the farmer does not bother to investigate but merely takes for granted that the pastures are furnishing enough feed.

Nearly every farmer has tried giving his cows, at least the high producers, some grain during the summer. He has noticed, too, the sudden increase in milk flow, but unless he is a member of a Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'n he is not right sure that this feed pays

for itself, and he is altogether too quick in telling himself that it does not.

What the average farmer needs more than anything else is a little "boost" in the right direction concerning summer feeding. He reads articles in the papers telling about increased profits to be derived from a balanced ration during the summer, but he is slow to change his methods. A word from the feed dealer, in many cases, would help the farmer answer the question, "Shall I feed this summer?"

The dealer should not overlook his importance in relation to the farmer aside from his services as a retailer. He should act as an adviser whenever the opportunity presents itself, and these opportunities come often to the alert dealer.

Urge the farmer to feed a limited amount of grain even while his pasture is plentiful, and convince him that he should include some protein concentrate such as linseed meal. Persuade him to keep books on his herd, checking the amount of feed consumed

by each individual with the amount of milk produced. Get him to determine, for himself, whether or not summer feeding pays, and whether or not the inclusion of a protein concentrate will prove profitable.

The pastures should be watched closely during July and August, for they will dry up rapidly unless there is plenty of rain, and dry grass has little value as a milk producing feed. When the pastures become scant, the grain ration should be increased, and the percentage of linseed meal in the ration should also be increased, for little protein is present in dry grass.

The Nebraska Dep't of Ag., is warning the farmers of that state against dodder, using for that purpose an illustrated poster upon which are a number of appropriate warnings. Among the other startling statements on this poster, is one in which it is said that some samples of red clover have contained as high as 30,000 dodder seeds to the pound.

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 S. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.



Diggin' In!

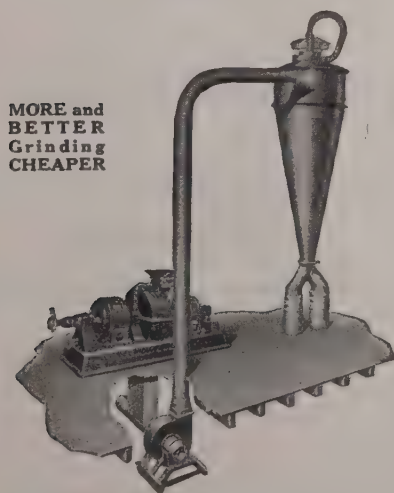
Just as surely as you start selling the well known Miller's A-1 Dog Foods, you will start "diggin' in" to steady worthwhile profits from the dog owners in your community. Nationally advertised in publications and on radio with local tie-ups, a Miller franchise is well worth having. Send today for complete information.

Battle Creek Dog Food Co.

664 State Street, Battle Creek, Michigan

A SOUND INVESTMENT

The **UNIQUE** Ball Bearing Attrition Mill builds up a profitable feed grinding business which turns slack times into busy times, pays all overhead expenses, and shows a nice profit throughout the year.



MORE and
BETTER
Grinding
CHEAPER

You Can Now Install this Efficient Feed Grinder Complete with Pneumatic Feed Collector and Bagger, as shown.

Insures faster, finer, cooler and more uniform grinding with less expense and attention than any other feed grinder. Simplest to install and operate. Grinds and collects the feeds in one operation. No extra elevators or bagging arrangements required.

SPECIAL:—If you are now operating any make or size attrition mill, we can show you how to increase its efficiency by the use of our Pneumatic Collecting and Bagging System.

We also manufacture Crushers, Cracked Corn Outfits, Mixers, Molasses Feed Outfits, etc., and will gladly send catalogs, on request.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 ROBINSON BLDG.

MUNCY, PENNA.

CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.

THE HAINES FEED MIXER

(PATENTED)

"The Mixer that Really Mixes"

MIXES
Rapidly,
Thoroughly
and
Uniformly



Send for
Bulletin 20-G



Manufactured and Sold in Canada by
KIPP-KELLY, LTD.,
68 HIGGINS AVE., WINNIPEG

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.

MARION-OHIO

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Fowl Quarantine

The Senate on May 27, passed a joint resolution allowing states to quarantine against shipments of live stock or poultry from any state or territory where a live stock or poultry disease is found to exist which is not covered by regulatory action of the department of agriculture.

Meeting of Iowa Poultry Improvement Ass'n

The fourth annual convention of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Ass'n will be held in Des Moines on Sept. 9, 10, 11 and 12, at the Hotel Fort Des Moines.

In connection with the regular educational program there will be featured a large number of interesting commercial exhibits of every kind of poultry supplies, feeds and equipment.

Raising Ducks

The proper selection of the feed is extremely important to secure the rapid growth of the duck, and the ingredients of the feed must be such as will afford a well balanced and substantial ration. As a whole, it may be said that the rations used by the largest duck raisers are essentially the same, differing only in the qualities used in the mixing.

Investigations show the real value of the feed to be the same for producing rapid growth and early development. The duckling grows twice as rapidly and is a much heavier eater than the chick, and to produce the best results its feed must be such as will be easily assimilated.

Heavy Pullets—Heavy Eggs

Highly significant for the students of factors entering into profitable poultry keeping on the farm are the following results obtained by experimental methods to determine the relationship between body weight and egg production:

The earlier in life that laying commences, the greater is the total egg production for the first year of laying.

The earlier in life that laying commences, the lower is the average egg weight of the total production.

Pullets that become the heaviest in body weight tend to lay eggs of the greatest average weight for their total production.

Age at the time that laying commences exercises a more significant direct effect on average egg weight than does either maximum body weight or production.

The earlier in life that laying commences, the lower is the average weight of the first ten eggs laid.

The earlier in life that laying commences, the lower is the mean average weight at time laying commences.

Increase in egg weight is similar to increase in body weight. The earlier in life that laying commences, the later in life both maximum body weight and maximum egg weight are attained.

Both the age at which laying commences and the rate of production are probably due primarily to genetic factors.

Both rate of increase in egg weight and body weight, up to the time that maximum body weight is attained, are probably due to physiological factors.

Profit in Farm Poultry

Poultry raising should be made one of the most profitable industries on the farm. There are thousands of farms in the country today where a few fowls are kept that are given no attention whatever, aside from an occasional feed of corn and other grain, says the Southern Cultivator. They are left to shift for themselves, to eat what they can find about the yards and barn lots and to roost on fences and trees in winter and summer. And yet, their owners will tell you that by the sale of chickens and eggs from these neglected mongrel broods half the food and clothing of their families is supplied.

Like soils that are never manured and half cultivated, the returns are ten-fold more than are deserved.

Sunlight and Substitutes

Sunlight is without an equal to furnish the necessary vitamin D to laying hens, says Prof. J. E. Dougherty of the poultry husbandry division of the University of California.

While it is more valuable than any other agency, says Dougherty, the quartz mercury vapor lamp will give good results, and where sunlight is not available, it may be used.

Either sunlight or the lamp excel cod-liver oil in this respect, although where sunlight is lacking and the quartz mercury vapor lamp is not available, the cod-liver oil will be far better than nothing.

"Sunlight is cheap where it is at all available," says Professor Dougherty, "and where it is possible poultry should be exposed to the direct rays of the sun as much as possible."

Feeding for Winter Eggs

The profit or loss in winter egg production of pullets depends upon the care and feeding they receive during the summer and fall. For pullets to be good producers during the winter months they should be uniformly developed, have good frames, and be in good flesh before they begin to lay. It is therefore necessary that they receive a good ration which will fill them out and also store up an abundance of fat, according to H. M. Wells of the Colorado Agricultural college.

A laying pullet during the winter months will draw upon her reserve supply of fat and the feed she eats will go toward the development of eggs. If she does not have this fat reserve she will utilize the feed she consumes to supply her body wants and keep her warm, and only the surplus will go toward the production of eggs.

It would be profitable, if one has the room, to grade the pullets according to size. Make two or three grades of pullets, namely, those that are coming into bloom (comb becoming red) and are laying well, would be put in the laying house and fed a laying mash with the grain ration. The next smaller grade of pullets should be given all the growing mash they will consume, and this should be supplemented with a moist mash at noon. This moist mash consists of the growing mash moistened with milk to a crumbly consistency. By following this method, the more backward pullets will be brought into production before extreme cold weather sets in.

To secure the maximum results in production from pullets, it is advisable to keep them housed separately from the hens.

No. 61 RED IRON OXIDE 86% Iron IRON-COP

A scientific blend of Iron and Copper

Practical feeding tests have proven their blood and bone building value when incorporated in poultry and animal feeds.

Write for feeding data and full information

TAMMS SILICA CO.

228 N. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.



DARLING'S
Special Bone Meal

Developed to meet the urgent demand for a feed rich in available phosphates, palatable, and suited to the mineral requirements of all live stock and poultry.

BEST FOR MIXED FEED

Finely ground, specially screened for mixing purposes. Low in moisture, sterilized and uniform. Recommended by leading Experimental Stations and those who have used it.

DARLING & COMPANY
Dept. No. M Chicago, Ill.

CHAPMAN'S RED-TOP,

Side Lines for Elevators

Meat Scrap—50% Protein

Digester Tankage—60% Protein

Odorless Bone Meal

Raw Bone Meal

Write or Wire

Riverdale Products Co.

105 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Practical Poultry Farming

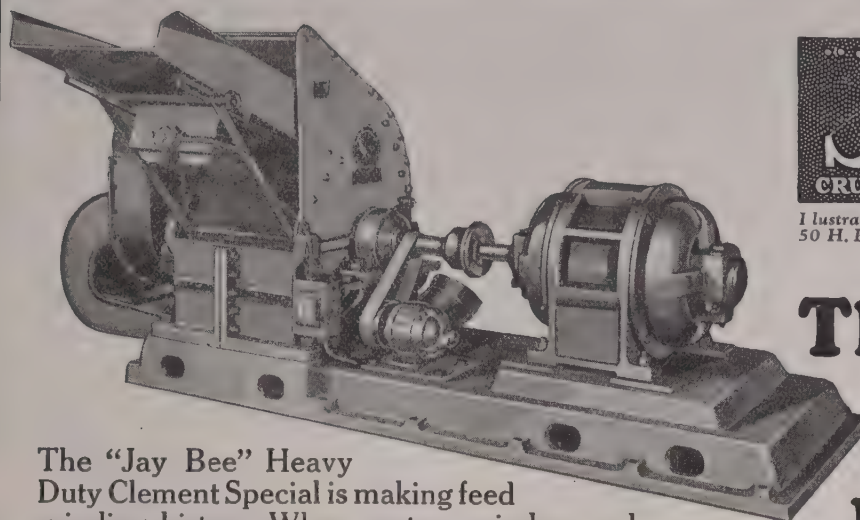
by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

Price \$3.50, f. o. b. Chicago

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Illustrated below "Jay Bee" Model "W": Direct Connected 50 H. P. to 100 H. P.; Belt Driven 50 H. P. to 75 H. P.

The World's Champion Feed Grinder

The "Jay Bee" Heavy Duty Clement Special is making feed grinding history. When custom grinders and feed manufacturers discontinue using their old equipment, and install "Jay Bee" Direct-Connected 75 H. P. units, in numbers up to seven mills in one plant, there must be more than sales talk behind "Jay Bee" mills.

Whatever your grinding requirement, the "Jay Bee" will do the job as no other feed grinder can possibly do.

Over 14,000 "Jay Bee" Mills

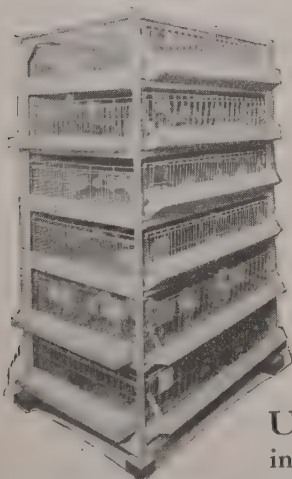
in service—more "Jay Bee" mills in the milling industry than all other hammer mills combined. The reason: unequaled quality—economical grinding. Get the facts now. Write for full details.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

**JAY BEE SALES CO. 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.**

Big Changes in the Poultry Industry Are Vitally Affecting Feed Manufacturers



NEW methods are revolutionizing the raising of poultry. Hatcheries are placing millions of chicks in battery brooders where they are raised in close confinement until sold. In this way, hatcherymen avoid the "dumping" of unsold chicks. Incidentally, they ward off coccidiosis and other diseases common to chicks raised on infected soil.

Under such conditions, NOPCO-X or NOPCO-XX is an essential part of the ration, in June as in January.

Many poultrymen now raise their pullets to maturity in confinement. This method affords sure protection against tape and round worms which have become a serious menace. It also makes imperative the use of cod liver oil to offset artificial conditions.

Even under free range conditions, it has been shown that an abundance of Vitamin D in the ration improves bone formation in growing stock, shell texture of eggs and that it increased egg production.

**Use NOPCO-X or NOPCO-XX
in Starting, Growing and Laying Feeds**

It is false economy to permit the Vitamin content to decline during the summer months. To do so may mean the loss of trade from progressive poultrymen who are using modern methods of mass production. The only safe way is to include an adequate supply of Vitamin D in all poultry feeds at all times.

NOPCO-X and NOPCO-XX supply natural Vitamin D of standard known potency at a lower cost per ton of feed mixed than any other known form.

**Speed Up Sales With
NOPCO**

**GUARANTEE
CERTIFICATES**

We supply authorized users with Certificates carrying the NOPCO Guarantee of Vitamin potency. National advertising in leading poultry papers has made this Guarantee familiar to poultrymen everywhere.

Be sure to get complete details on NOPCO-X and NOPCO-XX before signing your order or contract for your season's requirements.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO.

Executive Offices: 35 Essex St., HARRISON, N. J.
Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., St. Johns, Newfoundland



Natural NOT synthetic Vitamin D

New Feed Plant at Beardstown

The Schultz-Baujan & Company's new feed manufacturing plant, Beardstown, Ill., is equipped to manufacture a complete line of poultry scratch feeds, mash feeds, dairy, hog, sheep, and horse feeds. The plant started operation January 10, 1930, and due to the quality and economical cost of manufacture the plant's output reached five cars a day by April 20, 1930.

The elevator is equipped with a three hundred bushel Randolph direct heat dryer. The heat for the dryer is supplied by a new fuel oil heater. This equipment is new and from the best record obtainable so far has given in the neighborhood of 10 per cent more drying capacity than is secured from coal or coke.

The grain is cleaned by a Huntley combination corn and grain cleaner, and is then distributed to the various bins in the feed plant for milling or mixing. A Gruendler grinder is used and two roller mills are used

duplex strainer, and an Edwards molasses feeder. The dairy and mash feeds are run through a round reel to remove all the tags and strings and then run over a Dings magnetic pulley to remove all metal. The feed is weighed on a Richardson automatic molasses scale. A Special sewing machine is used for closing all bags.

An S. Howes batch mixer, for making up special feeds, is also a part of the unit.

All the metal legs and hoppers were furnished by the Weller Metal Products Co. and the K. I. Willis Corp. supplied the O. K. elevator cups.

The motors throughout the plant were furnished by the General Electric Co.; and a number of Texrope drives were used, which were furnished by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

The S. T. Edwards & Co., Inc., supplied all of the formulas and designed and equipped the plant with the above specified machinery.

The MacDonald Engineering Co. were



The Schultz-Baujan & Co.'s Feed Plant at Beardstown, Ill.

for corn cracking. The cracked corn is run through a Huntley cracked corn polisher, and then goes to two special Monitor-Edwards cracked corn graders—one for coarse cracked corn and one for fine baby chick feed.

The scratch feed unit consists of 11 Edwards belt-type feeders, and Edwards special belt collecting conveyor. All the scratch feeds are run through an Edwards revolving cone aspirator, which removes all the dust and fine particles from the scratch feed, and at the same time thoroughly mixes the three feeds—coarse, medium, and fine. A Richardson automatic scale is used in weighing the feed.

The mash feed and dairy feed unit consist of 15 Edwards belt-type feeders, the feed being conveyed to a S. Howes duplex agitator. A complete Edwards molasses system has been installed which consists of a Viking unloading pump, and Edwards unloading strainer, Edwards molasses heater with automatic heat control, and Edwards

awarded the contract for the construction of the elevator, and Wessell & Sons the contract for the warehouse for raw materials and the warehouse for finished feeds.

The Chicago Poultry Show

Sec. Harvey C. Wood of the Chicago Coliseum Poultry Exposition Co., announces that progress is underway for an egg show, a baby chick show, an R. O. P. show, a hatchery flock show, a commercial exhibit of dressed poultry, a boys' and girls' 4-H club judging contest and a pullet, cockerel and egg show for the boys and girls.

About 15 national specialty clubs have pledged their annual meets and others are on the verge of doing so. Ten state agricultural colleges have pledged their teams for the mid-western intercollegiate judging contest. The plan is to have the show at the same time as the stock show, that is Dec. 3-7.

Directors are the officers and Harold Abbott of Albert Dickinson & Co.; A. G. Phillips of Allied Mills, Ins., and Dr. O. B. Kent of the Quaker Oats Co.

One of the claims of the Farm Board is that through the Marketing Act it can increase the farmers' income without adding to domestic consumption costs. Just how this is to be accomplished, no one seems to know.

Hay Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Boston	7,496	2,376	.....	.....
Chicago	8,239	6,006	1,927	939
Cincinnati	5,566	6,358	No record	
Denver	858	759	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	11	14	.....	.....
Kansas City	8,472	7,332	5,256	4,332
Milwaukee	60	540	12	144
Minneapolis	574	687	119	39
†New York	1,181	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	3,393	3,004	.....	.....
St. Louis	7,788	4,560	4,104	1,944

†Bales.

MANUFACTURERS

"Regal" 30% Protein

"Imperial" 33% Protein

Old Process Linseed Oil Meal
with Palatable Old
Process Screenings Oil Feed

IMPERIAL MEAL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mash
our specialty

**THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS
CO., U. S. A.**

Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Home Office: Lamar, Colo.

CALIFORNIA Alfalfa Meal

Our Specialty

"Chickfalfa" Leaf-Meal

20% Protein—18% Fibre



Special Fine-ground Alfalfa
Meals for Poultry Mash

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES

Russell & Macaulay
Sacramento, Calif.

ALFALFA MEAL

All grades and grinds

We invite a trial order

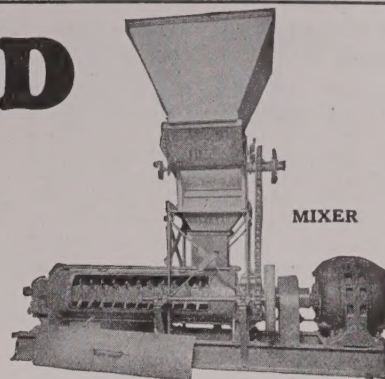
Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.
Home Office
Hagerman, New Mexico

**WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil
Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts,
get in touch with
ANHEUSER-BUSCH :: ST. LOUIS**

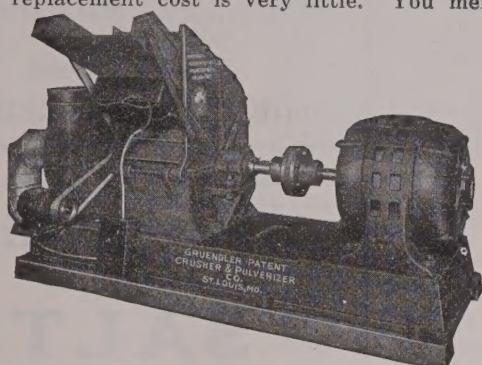
OLD FASHIONED

GRUENDLER is OLD FASHIONED in one way—THOROUGHNESS. We find that "old fashioned" thoroughness frequently means less profit for GRUENDLER but invariably means big dividends for the GRUENDLER user.

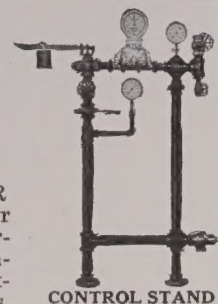
To the right we are showing our THOROUGH Control Stand on our Molasses Mixer. We have taken all guess work out of this process, our THOROUGH percentage gauge controlled by the weight shown makes the flow exact, the altitude gauge shows exactly where the Molasses is, the lower dial shows your exact pressure and the large dial in the center gives you the exact quantity by weight or gallons. This is THOROUGH. We also show our pump and also the Mixer proper. Note the large hopper, there is a percentage feeder built right in and the tips on the flights are renewable. This feature of renewable tips is a big step toward improvement as the replacement cost is very little. You merely replace the tips when worn.



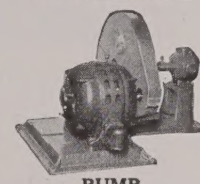
MIXER



To the left we are showing our GRUENDLER Wizard. This grinder entitles us more than ever to the claim of "America's Leading Hammer-mill." This is the most THOROUGH and complete grinder on the market regardless of the extravagant claims made by other manufacturers.



CONTROL STAND



PUMP

Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
2915-17 North Market Street St. Louis, Mo. Dept. 6

"The power required to operate this mill is much less than we expected"

Guazy & Sawyer.

Here is the letter:

Dysant, Iowa.

We have had a very good chance to give the Blue Streak No. 30 a real try-out as we have been grinding alfalfa hay for over three months. The power required to operate this mill is much less than we expected.

And another feature we think is a big advantage to us is cutting the hay before starting to grind. This gives it no chance to rap on the cylinder as is the case with some mills I have seen.

Besides grinding hay we have used it to do all grinding such as barley and oats, and it has given us wonderful satisfaction, and done more than we expected.

GUAZY & SAWYER,
by R. H. G.,
Dysant, Iowa.

The progress of Blue Streak Custom Mills has been steady and sure. Mill and elevator owners were the first to realize its superior performance and profit making possibilities. Then power companies. Now many state experiment stations are publishing feed grinding reports which give unbiased and exact ratings of the leading types and makes of feed grinding.

Investigate the Blue Streak before you purchase a feed grinder.

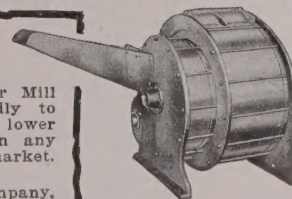
[The Blue Streak catalog is FREE. Write for a copy containing full information about the Triple Reduction Process and why the Heavy Duty Blue Streak is easy running and fast grinding. Send today.]

PRATER PULVERIZER CO.
Dept. H-817 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO

Blue Streak
Triple
Reduction Process
CUSTOM MILL

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.
Prater Pulverizer Company.



All U. S. Grain and Products and Sacked Commodities Going into Canada Must Be Certified

The Veterinary Director General of the Health-of-Animals-Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, has issued a strict ruling governing the certification of all grain and products (including mill feeds) and other sacked commodities going into the Dominion. The measure was taken, it is understood, to guard against further spread of the hoof and mouth disease, as well as being a retaliatory measure against the U. S. for some actions unfavorable to the Canadians.

The order was issued some time before it could be enforced, due to the provisions contained therein directing that the state or federal veterinarian, as well as the state or federal bureau of animal nutrition, must inspect all grain going into Canada and certify that it was grown in the United States.

Any official of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has his name registered with the proper Canadian officials, may now sign certificates provided covering the above and following stipulations. C. L. Cannon, federal grain supervisor at Chicago, was one of the first to offer a helping hand to the grain trade, and is authorized to sign declarations. To date he has filled out declarations for shippers of all kinds and grades of grain, feed, oat products, malt, iron castings in sacks, etc.

No second hand bags conveying feeds or other commodities will be permitted entry in the event these bags have been previously used outside of the United States.

The new order follows:

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon by me by Section 47 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, Chapter 75, R S C, 1927, I do hereby order that:—

On an after January 1, 1930, the importation into Canada of bran, middlings, beet pulp and other millfeeds, corn, oats, wheat, rye, buckwheat and other grains, for use in the feeding of live stock, or susceptible of conversion into feed for live stock after importation into Canada is prohibited, unless the shipment is accompanied by the under-mentioned certificate.

1. The certificate of a British Consular Officer resident in the country of origin, or, in countries in which there are no British Consular Officers, a certificate of a responsible official designed by the Government concerned, whose name has previously been received by this Department, showing,—

(a) That the product, if not shipped in bulk, has been sacked at a mill at the port of shipment, or at a central interior point where inspections can be made, in new bags which have not been previously used for any purpose;

(b) That the product has been transferred direct from the mill in disinfected chutes,

cars, trucks, or barges, to the vessel transporting the shipment to Canada;

(c) That no cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, nor swine, except those accompanied by my permit, will be embarked for any purpose on board the vessel on which the shipment so certified is to be conveyed to Canada.

2. This Order does not apply to the United States of America provided the shipment is accompanied by a certificate signed by an official of the United States Federal Department of Agriculture showing that satisfactory evidence has been produced that the product covered by the certificate has been grown in the United States of America.

If sacks are used, they must be either new, or accompanied by a sworn declaration of the shipper that the sacks have not been used outside of the United States of America.

All previous Orders prohibiting, or restricting, these products, which include my Order of the tenth day of October, One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, will cease to be in effect on and after January first, One thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Signed by J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Sea Food for Growing Dairy Heifers

Special feeds consisting mostly of sea products are now on the market. These are not represented to be complete grain mixtures, but protein supplements which may be used to replace linseed oilmeal, cottonseed meal, or other high protein feeds. Their chief ingredients are fish meal and kelp; some also contain ground sea shells and sea salt. Such a combination provides organically combined iodine, animal protein, mineral matter, and vitamin D. According to an experiment in progress at the Ohio Experiment Station these special assets contribute no apparent additional value to an ordinary cheaper growing ration containing linseed oilmeal as the chief source of protein.

In this experiment, conducted by C. F. Monroe, assistant in Dairy Industry, a grain mixture containing 10 per cent of sea food (fish meal, kelp, ground sea shells, and sea salt) and 10 per cent of linseed oilmeal has not increased the rate of growth of dairy heifers over that obtained on a grain mixture containing 20 per cent of linseed oilmeal.

Nine purebred Jersey heifers, half-sisters, and nine purebred Holstein heifers, also half-sisters, are being used. Most of them were started when six months of age; a few were older. At the age of 18 months the Jerseys and Holsteins fed the 20 per cent oilmeal mixture were 55 and 30 pounds heavier than the respective sea-food heifers. Skeletal growth, as measured by height at the withers, favored the Jerseys receiving the normal ration and the Holsteins receiving the sea food.

This experiment will continue until all the heifers have freshened and completed one lactation.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

Memphis, Tenn., June 6.—Cottonseed market during past week has worked gradually lower, mostly in sympathy with the steady decline in meal and cotton rather than due to any particular pressure to sell. Stocks in the country working favorably to Memphis for delivery seem to be well cleaned up and on the other hand, oil mill support has been withdrawn from the market and a small remaining short interest seems to be in comfortable position, and not inclined to cover. Traders are mostly watching the progress of the new crop before making commitments, which will undoubtedly come into the new crop positions, rather than the old, and opinion is fairly well divided at around a \$35.00 level, Sept. and beyond.

Cottonseed meal with the exception of some sharp reactions, has worked steadily lower and closed the week about on the bottom for the period. The open interest in June is thought to have been fairly well liquidated, either by sale in the pit, or transferred to some of the more distant old crop options. This switching was originally accomplished to August even, but later the spread increased to 50c premium and at the close Saturday was possible only at around 25c. Most of the pressure on the market has come into the new crop options on a further

break in cottonseed and cotton, with Oct. working gradually down to \$34.00, and Nov. Dec. to \$33.90. At the close Saturday a fair quantity of July stuff went over on offer at \$37.00, with bids lowered to \$36.75. Trade buying continues in fair volume, but purchases are spasmodic and easily taken care of by the dealers, either thru the purchase of the futures, or resale tonnage coming out from day to day. Mill selling limited, but following the declines in the futures rather easily.

Hight Elevator Co.

Receivers — Shippers

Decatur, Illinois

Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats
Kiln-dried, or Natural Corn
Soy Beans
Sunflower Seed
BULK OR SACKED

Clean, White

Louisiana

SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture,
organic matter, adulterants.
Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY

Sales Representative

360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocoonut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid
Feeders for mills	Iodide
Fish meal	Salt
Formulas	Screenings
	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

TETRAFUME

(Registered)

the wonder insect killer

Kills Weevil and Moths also Kills Rats and Mice

RIDS YOUR PREMISES OF THESE PESTS



It Is Non-Inflammable — Non-Explosive — Approved by Fire Insurance Companies

Harmless — Stainless — Leaves No Odor

Also cools grain so it will not heat in bin or car

High moisture content — from rains and combine—help to breed weevil and other insects. For protection keep a drum of Tetrafume constantly on hand.

Guide No. 540 I6. January 7, 1930—Laboratories' File MH2077.

Douglas Chemical & Supply Co., Mfr.,
829-831 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Fumigant.

Composition of product is regarded as a trade secret and is on file at Laboratories. It is intended for use as a fumigant.

Marking: "Tetrafume" on containers.

LISTED—Fire—Non-combustible—Non-flammable.

REEXAMINATION SERVICE.

See description of Reexamination Service on guide card.

This card is issued by Underwriters' Laboratories.

The falling off in exports of grain, mixed feeds, flour and other grain products is attributed to weevil infestation.

See reproduction of approval by Underwriters' Laboratories.

TETRAFUME IS DEATH
TO THIS FELLOW AND
HIS TRIBE



Write today for
further particulars
and price list.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO.

829-831 Southwest Boulevard

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Associate Member Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

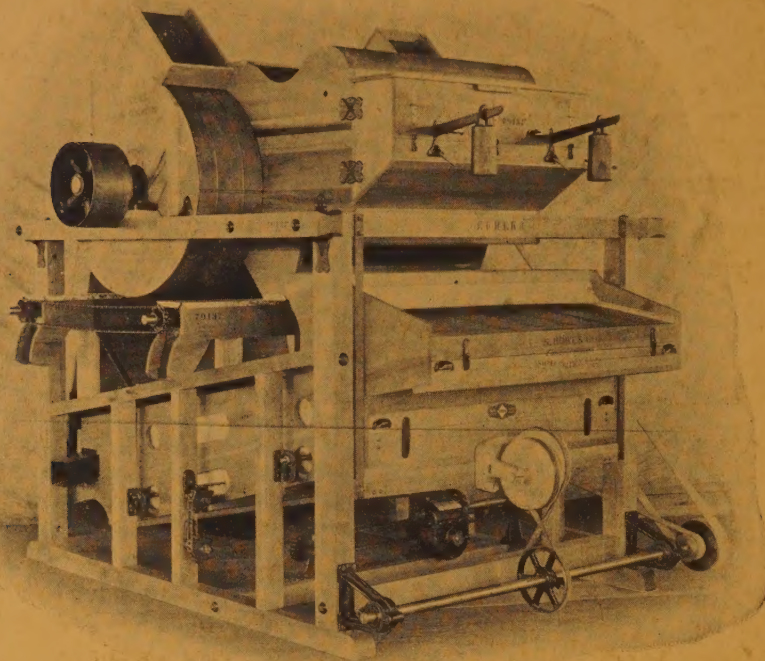
Nebraska Grain Dealers Association.

A discount of 10 per cent from list price will be allowed on all orders—having this coupon attached to same, during the next thirty days.
G. D. J., June 11, 1930.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO.
829 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.



"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



"Eureka" Standardized Separator equipped with patented "Eureka-Buhler" Drive

Everyone Admires

The "Eureka - Buhler" Drive

Gentlemen:
S. Howes, Inc.,
Silver Creek, N. Y.

Atchison, Kansas.
May 3, 1930.

The No. 11 Buhler drive which we have installed on our No. 9 separator, is doing wonderful work. There is absolutely no comparison between the two methods of operation. The old eccentric shake with its complications and wrecking action is obsolete and must step aside for progress.

If we were purchasing a new separator, the Buhler drive would be our only consideration.

Yours very respectfully,

THE BLAIR MILLING CO.,
By: A. W. Shelley, Superintendent.

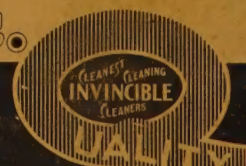
Try one of these drives on any old machine. The effect will amaze you.

Write for new catalog GD125.



S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England